THE CHINA WEEKLY

REVIEW

Devoted to the Economic, Political and Social Development of China and its Intercourse with Other Nations

The American, British, And Japanese Declarations On China Policy!

許密勒論報

SATURDAY, FEB. 12, 1927

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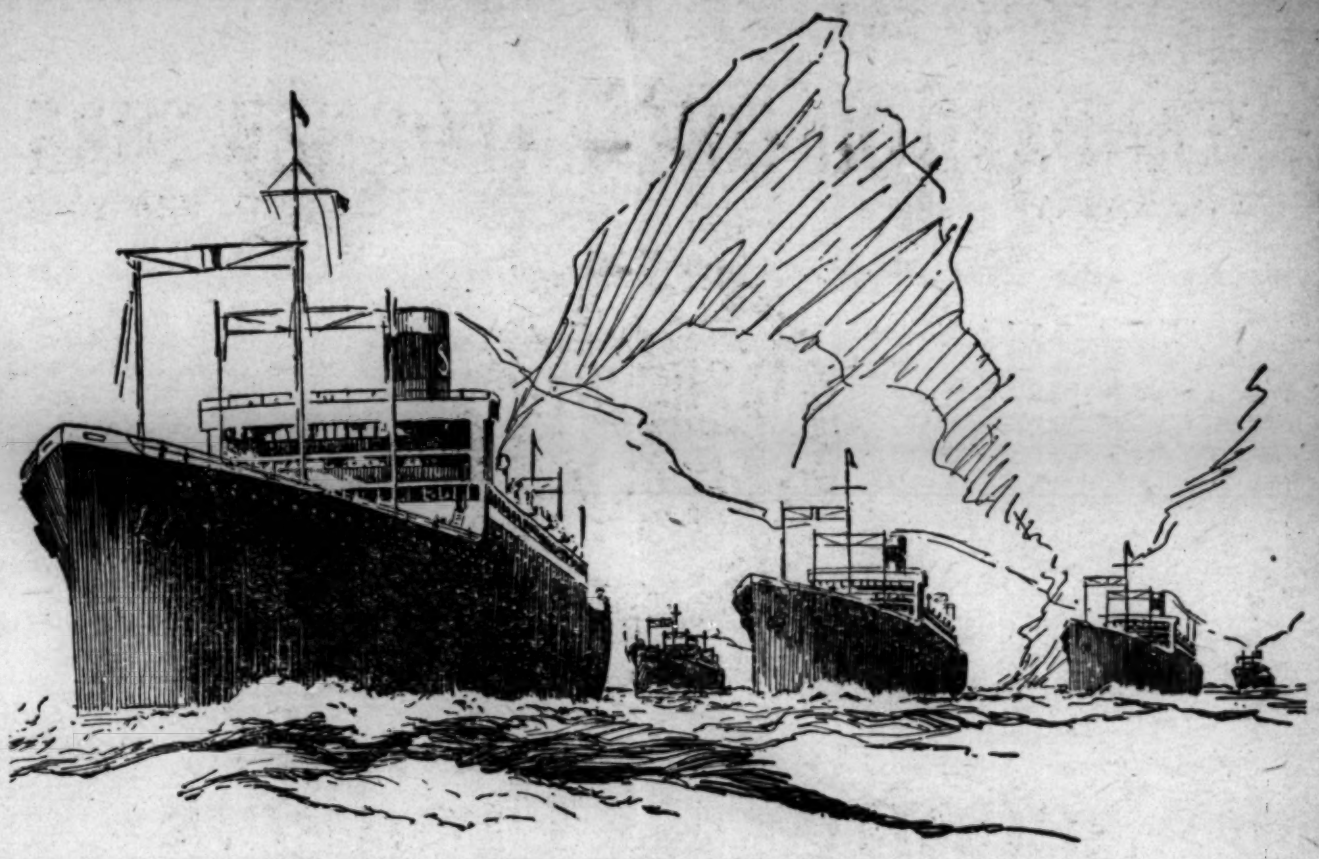

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KELLOGG'S STATEMENT ON AMERICAN POLICY

MR. FRANK B. KELLOGG, Secretary of State of the United States of America, whose declaration on American policy toward China on Jan, 27 appears elsewhere in this week's issue of *The Review*, used a good many words to express one new idea. This idea, which constitutes a fundamental change in American policy toward China, was expressed in one or two sentences in the Kellogg statement as follows:

"THE GOVERNMENT OF THE UNITED STATES WAS READY THEN, AND IS READY NOW, TO CONTINUE THE NEGOTIATIONS ON THE ENTIRE SUBJECT OF TARIFF DUTIES AND EXTRATERRITORIALITY, OR TO TAKE UP NEGOTIATIONS ON BEHALF OF THE UNITED STATES ALONE..... THIS GOVERNMENT WISHES TO DEAL WITH CHINA IN A MOST LIBERAL SPIRIT... IT HOLDS NO CONCESSIONS IN CHINA AND HAS NEVER MANIFESTED ANY IMPERIALISTIC ATTITUDE TOWARD THAT COUNTRY."

The remainder of the Kellogg declaration, while interesting, contained nothing new. It started out by stating that the United States had always desired the unity, the independence and the prosperity of the Chinese nation, and has desired that tariff control and extraterritoriality provided in our treaties with China should be relinquished as early as possible. The statement then reviews the history of Chinese-American relations since the Washington Conference and ends with the declaration:

"THAT AMERICA DESIRES THAT ITS CITIZENS BE GIVEN EQUAL OPPORTUNITY WITH THE CITIZENS OF THE OTHER POWERS TO RESIDE IN CHINA AND TO PURSUE THEIR LEGITIMATE OCCUPATIONS WITHOUT SPECIAL PRIVILEGES, MONOPOLIES, OR SPHERES OF SPECIAL INTEREST OR INFLUENCE."

Thus, in a nut-shell, so to speak, is summarized what might be termed the 'new' American policy toward China. America is now willing to forego the actions of the Washington Conference which provided for cooperative dealings on the part of the Powers toward China, and to pursue a new policy of dealing directly with China irrespective of the actions of other nations, America's only desire being a recognition on China's part of the fundamental principle that American citizens be given equal opportunity with the citizens of other Powers to reside in China and to pursue their legitimate occupations.

CHAMBERLAIN'S STATEMENT ON BRITISH POLICY

SIR AUSTEN CHAMBERLAIN, Minister for Foreign Affairs of Great Britain, whose declaration on the subject of British policy toward China on Jan. 29, appears elsewhere in this issue of *The Review*, has announced a fundamental change in British policy toward China which may be summarized briefly as follows:

1—Britain desires a strong, united, independent, orderly and prosperous China.

2—Britain is ready to contribute toward the attainment of China's desires and is ready to meet China half-way in respect to the relinquishment of special rights proportionately as the Chinese Government is in a position to assure Britons the enjoyment of ordinary rights of foreigners in China.

3—Britain recognizes that the present treaty situation is antiquated and unsuited to modern conditions.

4—Britain is ready to recognize Chinese law courts, without the attendance of a British official, as competent courts for cases brought by British plaintiffs and complainants, and also to apply in British courts in China the existing modern Chinese civil and commercial codes and duly enacted subordinate legislation, and is willing to go still further when the Chinese codes of judicial administration are ready.

5—Britain is prepared to make British subjects liable to pay the regular Chinese taxation, provided that does not involve discrimination against British subjects or goods.

6—Britain is ready to enter into local arrangements, according to particular circumstances, for the amalgamation of the administration of the Concessions with the adjacent Chinese areas under Chinese control or other method of handing over the administration to the Chinese while assuring the British communities some voice in municipal matters.

7—Britain would enforce these proposals immediately but obviously there can be no new treaty at present because a treaty can only be signed and ratified by a recognized government and owing to conditions now existing in China Britain cannot recognize any Government in China as the Government of the whole country.

8—Britain cannot recognize the Canton Government as the Government of a part of China only for that would imply British recognition of a division of China. Likewise Britain cannot recognize Canton as the Government of all China because Canton at the present only controls 'barely one-third' of China, either in population or territory.

9—Britain declines to interfere in China, believing that the Chinese alone must settle what Government they shall have.

10—Britain believes that it would amount to a dereliction of duty after what had happened at Hankow, to leave Shanghai not effectively protected, but hoped that no occasion for the use of the British forces being sent to Shanghai, would be necessary.

11—Britain welcomes and reciprocates the desire expressed by Mr. Eugene Chen, Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Canton Government, for a settlement of treaty and cognate questions on the basis of economic equality and mutual respect for each other's political and territorial sovereignty.

At the time these paragraphs were written, the exact proposals which have been officially handed to the Peking and Nationalist Governments by Great Britain, were not known, but judging from the statements made by Sir Austen Chamberlain, there can be no question of Britain's determination to adopt a new policy toward China. From this standpoint, Britain's declaration is much more specific than was the declaration of Mr. Kellogg, but as Mr. Kellogg stated, the American Government holds no concessions in China, hence from this viewpoint there is necessarily a fundamental difference existing between the policies of the American Government and of other foreign governments having concessions in China.

WHAT THE JAPANESE THINK ABOUT IT!

BOTH THE British and Americans have declared their intentions in respect to the China situation, but the Japanese have gone them both one better by actually starting negotiations at Peking for a new Sino-Japanese commercial treaty to replace the present treaty on extraterritoriality and customs control. No one knows what the outcome of the present negotations will be but according to the Japanese *Toho* news report on Feb. 2 Dr. Wellington Koo has handed to the Japanese Minister, Mr. Yoshizawa an outline of the Chinese proposals respecting the new treaty, the proposals covering the subjects of tariff autonomy, abolition of extraterritoriality and return of the concessions. Although Japan is conducting the negotiations with the Peking Government, she is taking no chances on having the proposed treaty repudiated by the Nationalists for Mr. Saburi, chief of the Treaty-Making Bureau of the Japanese Foreign Office has been in Hankow conferring with Mr. Eugene Chen of the Nationalist Government and in addition Mr. Saburi has also been in Canton, Shanghai and elsewhere interviewing the Kuomintang leaders. Therefore, to be perfectly fair, it must be admitted that while the other Powers are still talking about what they *intend to do* the Japanese are actually engaged *in negotiating* a new treaty. In addition to this the Japanese have announced that they are not planning to send troops to China and are only increasing their naval forces for the purpose of protecting Japanese citizens. As to Japanese policy in general, Baron Shidehara, Minister for Foreign Affairs, in his address to the Diet on Jan. 18 made the following declarations:

1—Japan is anxious to see an early re-establishment of order and security in China.

2—Order and security in China can only be obtained by the Chinese themselves and any attempt to force domestic peace by outside pressure would do more harm than good.

3—Japan has prohibited all supply of arms and loans to China which may be applied to purposes of civil war.

4—It rests solely with the Chinese people to decide who is to assume the reigns of government in China and no plans of political or social institutions worked out by any foreign nation to suit its own convenience can be imposed upon China with any hope of lasting peace.

5—It cannot be imagined that the Chinese will long acquiesce in foreign intervention or submit to foreign dictation.

6—Japanese nationals in China are entitled to complete protection for their persons and property, which rights cannot be abridged or modified by any political or social changes that may take place in China.

7—At the recent Tariff Conference the Japanese delegates, conscious of Japan's own experience in the past, and mindful of the trend of Chinese sentiment, exerted themselves loyally and unflinchingly to help China, doing their best to contribute materially to the advancement of the general good of the Chinese people.

8—Japan has no objection to the levying of the surtaxes provided in the Washington Treaty, but Japan must make it reasonably certain that the additional customs revenue will not be used directly or indirectly for purposes of civil war.

9—Japanese policy generally toward China encompasses the following points (1) respect for the sovereignty and territorial integrity of China;

(2) Promote the solidarity and economic rapproachment of China and Japan;

(3) Entertain sympathetically and helpfully the just aspirations of the Chinese people; (4) Maintain an attitude of patience and toleration in the present situation of China and at the same time protect Japan's legitimate and essential rights and interests.

THE CASES OF FRANCIS ZIA AND L. K. KENTWELL

MR. L. K. KENTWELL is a product of East and West, his father being an Englishman and his mother a Chinese. He was educated in England and was admitted to the practice of law in the land of his father. Then he returned to China and for a number of years practiced law in Shanghai being admitted to practice before the British Supreme Court in China. Francis Zia, or to use his Chinese name, Zia Foo-sung, is a native of Kwangtung province and was educated at the local Catholic St. Xavier College at Siccawei. Zia is a newspaperman by profession, and possesses an excellent knowledge of the English language, having on occasion acted as secretary for British officials in China and about two years ago was English secretary with the Chinese General Chamber of Commerce of Shanghai. Kentwell, although a British subject and probably better educated than the average Briton in this part of the world, has had a difficult time because of his mixed blood. He probably has never seen the inside of any of the clubs maintained by foreigners on these shores and it is also improbable that he has seen the inside of many foreign homes, the reason for this being the damnable social standards prevailing in the treaty ports. As a result of this situation, this mixture of Chinese and English blood in Kentwell's veins and the snubs he has received on the foreign side, has inevitably pulled him over on the Chinese side and has made a radical of him. He is supposed to have been active in assisting the Chinese in connection with the agitations against the British which followed the May 30 incidents of 1925. At the meeting of Shanghai rate-payers following the May 30 incidents, Kentwell got up and made a plea for Chinese representation on the Shanghai Municipal Council, *representation based upon the proportion of taxes paid by Chinese to the Municipality*, which would, of course, have put the Chinese in control of the Settlement. This was a courageous thing for Kentwell to do because he must have known beforehand that the ratepayers would reject his proposal, which of course they did almost unanimously. To get back to Zia for a moment, he was also active in the Chinese agitations following May 30 and is supposed to have written some of the proclamations put out by the Chinese General Chamber of Commerce and other organizations.

A FEW MONTHS ago Kentwell and Zia got together and started an English language newspaper in Shanghai, known as *The Shanghai Courier*, a newspaper devoted to the presentation of Chinese views and sympathetically inclined toward the Nationalist point of view in respect to Chinese politics. The paper has not been 'radical' in the sense that radicalism is interpreted in Shanghai and in its short existence has acquired a circulation of possibly 1,000. It is understood on pretty good authority that *The Courier* has not received any financial support from the Kuomintang, all of the money being supplied by Mr. Kentwell. Sometime previous to the starting of the paper Kentwell announced that he had relinquished his British citizenship and had applied for Chinese citizenship, but despite this a Chinese brought an action against Kentwell in the British Supreme Court on a matter pertaining to the liquidation of a Chinese stock exchange in Shanghai several years ago and in addition Kentwell was sued by the Municipal authorities for non-payment of taxes, he having made the statement that he would not pay any more taxes until Shanghai had been taken over by the Chinese. Kentwell was finally arrested, despite his statements that he had relinquished his British citizenship, and brought into Court where after a sensational trial wherein Kentwell paid his respects to the British generally by calling them 'snobs' and various other uncomplimentary things, he was released on bail and the case continued for two months. In taking jurisdiction over Kentwell the British Court ruled that since Kentwell had not yet completed his Chinese citizenship, he was still British. Now to get back to Mr. Zia, the editor of *The Courier*. he called at the office of the *Shun Pao*, one of the leading Chinese newspapers on the afternoon of Saturday, Jan. 29 and after transacting some business stepped out into the street where he was kidnapped by agents of Gen. Li Pao-shen, local Defense Commissioner a subordinate of Marshal Sun Chuan-fang. The office of the *Shun Pao* is located in the International Settlement about one block from the Municipal Central Police Station. Immediately after the kidnapping *Zia* was bundled into a motor car and taken to the yamen, or headquarters of Gen. Li, located in Chinese territory about six or eight miles from the border of the French Concession. On Sunday afternoon, Jan. 30 a number of American and British newspaper correspondents who have known *Zia* for several years and are interested in his welfare called upon Gen. Li to make inquiry regarding *Zia* and to intercede in his behalf. The General explained that *Zia* had been kidnapped on account of the publication of an article in *The Courier* which stated that Marshal Sun Chuan-fang had suffered a reverse at the hands of the Nationalist forces in Chekiang. It was then explained to General Li that this article had been circulated by *Reuters* news service and was based upon information obtained in Peking and had been published in all of the foreign newspapers in Shanghai. The General was then asked why he had not applied for Zia's arrest in the ordinary way, in case he had a complaint against him. In reply to this Gen. Li made the astonishing statement that his action in kidnapping Zia was taken with the full knowledge and consent of the Police authorities of the International Settlement, who were cooperating with the local Chinese militarists in the suppression of radicalism and disorder in the Shanghai district. The foreign correspondents questioned Gen. Li closely on this point and he not only stuck to his story but elaborated on it.

UPON RETURNING to Shanghai one of the foreign correspondents telephoned to one of the officials of the International Settlement and was immediately told that Gen. Li's statement regard-

ing connivance of the Settlement police in Zia's kidnapping was a 'damned lie,' and in addition to this Capt. E. I. M. Barrett, Commissioner of Police in an interview the next day categorically denied Gen. Li's statement and attributed it to a faulty translation by the General's secretary of the militarist's actual remarks. In the course of Capt. Barrett's statement which appeared in *The Evening News* on Jan. 31 he said.

"As a matter of fact I recently warned General Li that he must not use illegal methods to obtain custody of Chinese in the Settlement. I told him I could not permit illegalities *even where I sympathized with him in suppression of Kuomintang propagandists.*"

This is about all there is to the story except that Editor Zia is still being held in close confinement at the Yamen of Gen. Li and that Gen. Li has promised not to have him executed 'for the present'. In reference to a suggestion from one of the foreign newspaper correspondents that the General might hand Zia over to the local Provisional Court for prosecution on the charge of publishing incorrect information, the General replied that martial law was now in effect and that Zia would have to be dealt with on that basis.

THE STRENGTH AND WEAKNESS OF STRAWN'S REPORT

MR. SILAS H. STRAWN, prominent American attorney from Chicago was sent to China by President Coolidge for the purpose of acting as America's delegate to the Chinese Tariff Conference and to serve as America's representative on the Commission to investigate Extraterritoriality. Mr. Strawn's report in respect to the question of extraterritoriality has now been published and as it stands is an excellent survey of conditions now existing in China from the standpoint of the administration of justice and the organization of courts. It should be of great value to the Chinese people when they get their country organized politically and settle down to the matter of organizing their courts and putting them on a modern, efficient basis, not from the standpoint of the foreign residents of China but from the fundamentally more important and vital standpoint of China's responsibility to her own people. Where Mr. Strawn's report fails, and this also applies in even larger measure to the addresses he has delivered on China since his return to America, has been in his apparent failure to recognize the obvious fact that conditions now existing in China are due entirely to a revolutionary situation which has been in progress in this country for many years. Had Mr. Strawn included an introduction of one small paragraph on this subject in his report, it would have strengthened his report immeasurably and made it doubly effective. The same applies to the addresses dealing with conditions in China which he has delivered since his return to America. Mr. Strawn had a most difficult job in China, and he got himself involved in China's troubles almost the first day he landed on China's shores for the Chinese troops held up his train and blew up a bridge behind his private car just a few hours out of Shanghai.

THEN AFTER Mr. Strawn got to Peking he was bottled up in the sordid atmosphere of that city for many months and in addition to his other troubles he had on several occasions to dodge bombs dropped on the Capital by the Fengtien forces in their attempt to dislodge the Kuominchun troops from control of that area. At the Tariff Conference Mr. Strawn was subjected to every kind of pressure and annoyance that always develops when such gatherings are held anywhere, but especially so in China. He heard, in fact, had to listen to every tale of woe of the innumerable foreign creditors of the defunct Chinese Government and he was the center of the skilled propagandists who were intent upon creating certain impressions in his mind for reasons not always apparent on the surface. Mr. Strawn's reactions to the situation then existing in Peking were perfectly natural and it would have been a super-man indeed, who could have acted differently. Mr. Strawn is naturally a man of action, a product of the hustling and efficient and straightforward and generally honest commercial atmosphere of a large American city. In China he found dirt and filth and corruption, inefficiency and dishonesty, and intrigue galore. This is what Mr. Strawn saw and this is what he put down in his report and reported in his speeches. He was so tied down by his work that he was unable to get out into real China or to sense the real situation existing in the country. Hence, he made a report which is excellent as far as it goes, but which fails because it does not go far enough. Mr. Strawn's position in Peking might well be likened to the viewpoint of a man bound to the end of a sewer pipe. He was unable to view the great city from which the sewage flowed because of the piles of garbage which shut off his view. Mr. Strawn is not to be criticised for his failure. He is to be congratulated that he did so well under the circumstances. Here's hoping that when the time comes for another conference to unscramble China's international relations that Mr. Strawn may be given another opportunity, for having analyzed the bad he should now have an opportunity for viewing the good since this previous experience should provide an excellent foundation for real constructive effort.

All Chinese Factions Protest Landing of British Troops

The Peking Government in a Note handed to the British Minister on Jan. 31, protested the landing of British troops at Shanghai, the declaration stating that Britain's action constituted a violation of both the Washington Conference Treaty and the Covenant of the League of Nations. Dr. V. K. Wellington Koo, Minister of Foreign Affairs in his Note stated that the national spirit of the Chinese people "has been developed" hence the action of the British Government was "liable to lead to a serious misunderstanding." Continuing he declared that since the Chinese military forces stationed at Shanghai were considered sufficient for preserving order, the action of the British Government was unnecessary and the presence of a large body of foreign troops at Shanghai "might easily lead to unforseen complications, for which the Chinese Government could not be held responsible." In conclusion Dr. Koo asked that the British troops be immediately withdrawn "so that nothing untoward may happen to mar the friendly relations now happily subsisting between the two nations."

In addition to the protest of the Peking Government, Eugene Chen, Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Nationalist Government at Hankow also protested the landing of British troops and refused to continue the negotiations with Mr. O'Malley, the British diplomatic representative until the troop movements were stopped.

Marshal Sun Chuan-fang, commander of the Allied or Northern forces in Kiangsu and Chekiang also protested to the Peking Government over the landing of British troops at Shanghai declaring that Britain's action was contrary to the friendly statements of Sir Austen Chamberlain and constituted a serious infringement of China's sovereignty.

The British and American Friendly Gestures To China

KELLOGG

The following account of Secretary Kellogg's declaration in respect to American policy toward China was circulated by Reuters Agency and appeared in the Shanghai newspapers on Sunday, Jan. 30:

THE following is the text of the statement regarding the American Government's policy concerning China, which was issued at Washington January 27 by the Secretary of the Department of State, the Hon. F. B. Kellogg.

"At this time, when there is so much discussion of the Chinese situation, I deem it my duty to state clearly the position of the Department of State on the questions of tariff autonomy and the relinquishment of extraterritorial rights.

"The United States has always desired the unity, the independence, and prosperity of the Chinese nation. It has desired that tariff control and extraterritoriality, provided by our treaties with China, should as early as possible be released. It was with that in view that the United States made the declaration in relation to the relinquishment of extraterritoriality in the Treaty of 1903, and also entered into the Treaty of Washington of February 6, 1922, providing for a tariff conference to be held within three months after the coming into force of the treaty.

"The United States is now and has been ever since the negotiation of the Washington Treaty, prepared to enter into negotiations with any Government of China or delegates who can represent or speak for China not only for the putting into force of the surtaxes of the Washington Treaty, but entirely releasing tariff control and restoring complete tariff autonomy to China.

No Discrimination

"The United States would except, however, that it be granted most favoured nation treatment and that there should be no discrimination against the United States and its citizens in Customs duties or taxes in favour of the citizens of other nations, or discrimination by grants of special privileges, and that the oper door with equal opportunity for trade in China shall be maintained, and, further, that China should afford every protection to American citizens and to their property and rights.

"The United States is prepared to put into force the recommendations of the Extraterritoriality Commission which can be put into force without a treaty at once, and to negotiate the release of extraterritorial rights as soon as China is prepared to provide protection by law and through her courts to American citizens, their rights and property.

"The willingness of the United States to deal with China in the most liberal spirit will be borne out by a brief history of the events since making the Washington Treaty. That treaty was ratified by the last one of the Signatory Powers on July 7, 1925, and the exchange of ratifications took place in Washington on August 6, 1925. Before the treaties finally went into effect, and on July 24, 1925, the Chinese Government addressed identic notes to the Signatory Powers asking for the revision of existing treaties. On the 1st of July, 1925, I sent instructions to our Minister in Peking, which instructions I also communicated to all the other Governments, urging that these should be made the occasion of evidencing to the Chinese our willingness to consider the question of treaty revision. I urged that the Powers expedite preparations for the holding of the special conference regarding the Chinese Customs Tariff, and stated that the United States believed that this special tariff conference should be requested, after accomplishing the work required by the treaty, to make concrete recommendations upon which a programme for granting complete tariff autonomy might be worked out.

Extraterritoriality

"The delegates of the United States were given full powers to negotiate a new treaty recognizing China's tariff autonomy. At the same time I urged the appointment of the Commission to investigate extraterritoriality with the understanding that the Commission should be authorized to include in its report recommendations for the gradual relinquishment of extraterritoriality.

"Prior to this the Chinese Government urged the United States to use its influence with the interested Powers to hasten the calling of the Conference on tariff matters and the appointment of the Extraterritorial Commission and for each government to grant to its representatives the broad power to consider the whole subject of the revision of

(Continued on page 278)

CHAMBERLAIN

The following account of Sir Austen Chamberlain's declaration on British policy toward China was circulated by Reuters Service and appeared in the Shanghai newspapers on Monday, Jan. 31:

Sir Austen Chamberlain, speaking at Birmingham today, emphasized at the outset that there was no division in the Government as regards the policy towards China. The Foreign Secretary declared that British policy had not changed since his speech last year preceding the departure of the delegates to the Tariff Conference to Peking. Sir Austen stated that Britain's only wish was for a strong, united, independent, orderly and prosperous China. Britain would contribute all that was possible towards that end and she was ready to meet China half-way—she was ready to relinquish her special rights proportionately as the Chinese Government could assure Britons the enjoyment of the ordinary rights of foreigners in their country.

The Foreign Secretary said that talk about British Imperialism was sheer nonsense. "We realize no less than the most patriotic Chinese Nationalists that the old treatie are out of date and we have long felt the necessity for a change and hope that it will be possible to negotiate upon this with a China which is under one Central Government." He emphasized, however, that such a Government did not exist to-day, but the demand for treaty revision was so insistent and so fundamentally reasonable that in spite of the difficulties involved in the prevailing dissensions we must try to negotiate with the contending Governments even in the midst of the civil war.

"The principal changes the Chinese desire in the old treaty are (1) the extraterritorial position of foreigners, who can only be tried by their own courts; (2) the tariff provisions preventing China from raising her duties on foreign goods, and (3) the quasiindependent status of foreign concessions.

"Britain is prepared to change all these points because the present system is antiquated and unsuited to modern conditions. It no longer provides the necessary security and protection for the peaceful avocations of our merchants.

"Two days ago our representatives laid a proposal before the Chinese authorities of the North and of the South, expressing a readiness to recognize modern Chinese law courts, without the attendance of a British official, as competent courts for cases brought by British plaintiffs and complainants, and also to apply in the British courts in China the existing modern Chinese civil and commercial codes and duly enacted subordinate legislation. We are prepared to go further still when the Chinese codes of judicial administrations are ready.

Submit To Taxes

"As regards taxation, we are prepared to make British subjects liable to pay the regular Chinese taxation, provided that does not involve discrimination against British subjects or goods." The Foreign Secretary pointed out that this would include taxation levied under the national tariff when such a tariff law was promulgated "and, as far as we alone can effect such an object, that would remove the last obstacle to full tariff autonomy.

"As regards the concessions, we are prepared to enter into local arrangements according to the particular circumstances of each case, either for amalgamation of the administration with the adjacent areas under Chinese control or other method of handing over the administration to the Chinese while assuring the British communities some voice in municipal matters. We are going more than half-way but I am certain that it is the right and wise course. We do not ignore the present inconveniences and difficulties but we are thinking of our relations with China in the next century.

"We can enforce these proposals immediately but there can at present be no new treaty because a treaty can only be signed and ratified by a recognized Government and owing to the conditions produced by the civil war we cannot recognize any Government in China as the Government of the whole country."

Sir Austen deprecated the loose, uninstructed talk about the recognition of Canton and said: "We cannot recognize the Government of Canton as the Government of a part of China only, for that would imply British recognition of a division of China. Equally we cannot recognize Canton as the Government of all China, for that would not accord with facts, since the Cantonese control barely one-third of China, either in population or area."

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Kellogg

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treaties and to make recommendations upon the subject of the abolition of extraterritorial rights. This was in harmony with the views of the United States.

"Accordingly, on September 4, 1925, the United States and each of the other Powers having tariff treaties with China evidenced their intention to appoint their delegates to the Tariff Conference. By a note which has been published, the Powers informed China of their willingness to consider and discuss any reasonable proposal that might be made by the Chinese Government on the revision of the treaties on the tariff, and also announced their intention of appointing their representatives to the Extraterritorial Commission for the purpose of considering the whole subject of extraterritorial rights and authorizing them to make recommendations for the purpose of enabling the governments concerned to consider what, if any, steps might be taken with a view to the relinquishment of extraterritorial rights.

"Delegates were promptly appointed, and the Chinese Tariff Conference met on October 26, 1925.

Support Surtax

"Shortly after the opening of the Conference, and on November 3, 1925, the American Delegation proposed that the conference at once authorize the levying of a surtax of 2½ per cent. on necessaries and as soon as the requisite schedules could be prepared, authorize the levying of surtax of up to 5 per cent. on luxuries, as provided for by the Washington Treaty. Our delegates, furthermore, announced that Government of the United States was prepared to proceed at once with the negotiation of such an agreement or agreements as might be necesssry for making effective other provisions of the Washington Treaty of February 6, 1922. They affirmed the principle or respect for China's tariff autonomy and announced that they were prepared forthwith to negotiate a new treaty which would give effect to that principle and which should make provision for the abolition of likin and the removal of tariff restrictions contained in existing treaties, and for the putting into effect of the Chinese National Tariff Law.

"On November 19, 1925, the committee on provisional measures of the Conference, Chinese delegates participating, unanimously adopted the following resolution:

"The delegates of the Powers assembled at this Conference resolve to adopt the following proposed article relating to tariff autonomy with a view to incorporating it together with other matters to be hereafter agreed upon in a treaty which is to be signed at this conference:

" 'The Contracting Powers other than China hereby recognize China's right to enjoy tariff autonomy, agree to remove the tariff restrictions which are contained in existing treaties between themselves respectively, and China, and consent to the going into effect of the Chinese national Tariff Law on January first, 1929.

" 'The Government of the Republic of China declares that likin shall be abolished simultaneously with the enforcement of Chinese National Tariff Law, and further declares that the abolition of likin shall be effectively carried out by the first day of the first month of the 18th year of the Republic of China (Jan. 1, 1929.)

Attempt To Fulfil Plan

"Continuously from the beginning of the conference our delegates and technical advisers collaborated with the delegates and technical advisers of the other Powers, including China, in an effort to carry out this plan, viz. to put into effect the surtaxes provided for in the Washington Treaty and to provide for additional tariff adequate for all of China's needs until tariff autonomy should go into effect. Until about the middle of April, 1926, there was every prospect for the successful termination of the conference to the satisfaction of China and the other Powers. About that time the Government which represented China at the conference was forced out of power. The delegates of the United States and the other Powers, however, remained in China in the hope of continuing the negotiations and on July 3, 1926, made a declaration as follows:

" 'The delegates of the foreign Powers to the Chinese Customs Tariff Conference met at the Netherlands Legation this morning. They expressed the unanimous and earnest desire to proceed with the work of the conference at the earliest practicable date when the delegates of the Chinese Government are in a position to resume discussion with the foreign delegates of the problems before the Conference'

"The Government of the United States was ready then, and is ready now, to continue the negotiations on the entire subject of tariff duties and extraterritoriality, or to take up negotiations on behalf of the United States alone.

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Declines To Interfere

The Government, the speaker went on, declined to interfere in China: "the Chinese alone must settle what Government they shall have." He drew attention to the difficulties created in dealing with the claims of the Nationalists by the fact that they deliberately and persistently used the anti-British war-cry to rally their adherents. He said that in the past century the British had been the pioneers in China. It was British efforts which had opened China to foreign trade as a result of the so-called Opium War. "We were the principal architects of the treaty system, under which it was possible for merchants belonging to one civilization to trade with those of another civilization profoundly different. We have been regarded as the principal upholders of this system in recent years, when it was becoming obvious that the system itself was growing antiquated, and alien influences did not hesitate to preach to the Chinese that we were more responsible than their own dissensions or any other nation for all the ills from which the Chinese suffer. This anti-British cry has been taken up by the powerful Nationalist Party and is undoubtedly the most dangerous factor in our relations with China at present. It remains to be seen whether a Government which claims to represent the Chinese Nationalist Party is willing and able to control the mob element insofar as its activities affect our relations with the Chinese people."

Praises Restraint

Sir Austen recalled that 1925 had provided anti-British propagandists with the kind of material they required: for example, the Shanghai police over which Britain had no control, had been forced to fire in consequence of mob violence. The incident had been represented as an act of British aggression. Similarly in the Anglo-French Concession at Canton troops had fired in selfdefence and only part of the force had been British. The speaker continued that the very friendly attitude of Britain towards China revealed at Washington and elsewhere had been brushed aside. He referred to the boycott, which, he said, had continued in Canton long after it had ceased in the North, while anti-British agitation had spread to Central China when the Cantonese had extended their authority there and had culminated at Hankow following an inflammatory speech by M. Borodin "their chief Russian adviser," and others. Sir Austen here paid a tribute to the restraint of the British marines in the face of provocation. He declared that there was not the slightest doubt that mob violence had been designed to provoke the British to fire on unarmed Chinese and lead to an incident, arouse all China and feed the flames of the anti-British feeling.

The Foreign Secretary declared that even a respectable body like the professors of the Peking University had lent their names to the calumny that marines had killed Chinese during that riot: "that is untrue; the Nationalist Government itself knows it is untrue." The seizure of the British Concession was an outrageous and unjustifiable attack on long-established rights of the peaceful British community. It was clear that there was no guarantee of the safety of British lives in Chinese cities under the authority of the Nationalist Government in the present revolutionary state of affairs.

Lesson At Hankow

The speaker hoped and believed that the threat of bloodshed and massacre did not hang on Shanghai but it would be a dereliction of duty after what had happened at Hankow to leave Shanghai not effectively protected. "We must have a force sufficient to protect them if danger arises and if such a force is sent at all it must be equal to all the calls that might be made upon it. The composition of the force itself is a guarantee that it is only intended strictly for defensive purposes." He hoped that no occasion for its use would arise. "We have no intention to hold Shanghai if we can obtain satisfactory assurances that the incidents of Hankow will not be repeated there. Therefore the military movements which fill the papers and provide pictures for the picture page are a pure precaution. The Government will not be deflected from its policy of patient conciliation nor will its efforts to reach satisfactory agreements with the Chinese authorities slacken or cease."

Economic Equality

The Foreign Secretary heartily welcomed and reciprocated Mr. Eugene Chen's desire for a settlement of treaty and cognate questions on the basis of economic equality and mutual respect for each other's political and territorial sovereignty. He considerately refrained from contraverting Mr. Chen's account of what was past history and reiterated that "China for the Chinese" was a reasonable cry: "we have nothing to say against that but 'Kill the British' and 'Drive

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News from America

The following summary of news messages from America received by The Review and by the various press associations serve to give some idea regarding the American reaction to the present China situation.

Washington, Jan. 26.—Secretary Kellogg issues statement that America is willing to negotiate a new treaty with China replacing the present treaty on extraterritoriality and customs control, acting independently if necessary and also declaring that American forces in China waters would only be used for the protection of American lives and properties.

Washington, Jan. 27.—In amplification of Secretary Kellogg's statement on American policy it was stated today that the United States was ready to negotiate a new treaty immediately with both the Cantonese and Peking Governments.

Washington, Jan. 29.—Crusers Marblehead, Cincinnatti and Richmond ordered to proceed to Honolulu to await orders.

New York, Jan. 29.—Suggestions that Americans might be forced to withdraw from China as a sequel to Kellogg's announcement met by reminder from White House that Americans are in China lawfully and are therefore entitled to their Government's protection.

Washington, Jan. 29.—Dr. Sao-Ke Alfred Sze, Chinese Minister issues statement protesting against military expeditions to China as provocative and dangerous.

Washington, Jan. 29.—*Reuters* report states that 'displeasure' is felt in U. S. official circles over a request of the Chinese Minister that Secretary Kellogg be more explicit in respect to American proposals pertaining to treaty revision.

Washington, Jan. 30.—Washington *Post* commenting on Chamberlain's speech dealing with Britain's policy toward China says that no American will begrudge Britain credit 'that goes with a good deed cheerfully performed.'

Washington, Jan. 30.—Full text of Kellogg's statement on American policy toward China issued.

Washington, Jan. 31.—Admiral Blakely ordered to Honolulu to command U. S. Crusers ordered to leave San Francisco on Feb. 25.

New York Jan. 31.—New York *Evening Post* publishes editorial headed, "We must act with the British if Fighting Comes," and argues that while there may be diplomatic differences between the British and American policies, that distinctions will disappear in the face of a common danger.

Washington, Feb. 1—President Coolidge stated today that American naval craft at Shanghai are being concentrated for the purpose of any contingency, but that he does not think it will be necessary to evacuate American citizens as a result of Chinese disorder.

New York, Feb. 2—News of Chen's refusal to continue negotiations with Mr. O'Malley, the British representative, is received with regret, the *New York Times* stating that Chen's action is not likely to encourage the British and other Powers to further conciliation.

San Diego, Cal. Feb. 1—U. S. Transport, Chaumont, loads officers and marine forces with supplies for Guam.

New York, Feb. 2—In reference to a report that the U. S. Army was recruiting for the American forces stationed in Tientsin, it was stated that it is always attempted to obtain recruits of a special type for service at Tientsin in order to keep the regiment up to full strength, this regiment being stationed in Tientsin in accordance with the terms of the Boxer Protocol for the purpose of keeping the way open between Peking and the sea.

Washington, Feb. 2.—The White House spokesman declared today that the American naval vessels in China waters might be called upon to evacuate the 4,000 American residents at Shanghai, stating that this action on the part of the American naval forces is always a possible contingency 'although it is not necessarily anticipated that the action may be necessary.

Washington, Feb. 2.—According to the White House spokesman, the crux of American policy toward China at this time is based upon the desire of the American government to assure protection for American citizens resident in China.

Washington, Feb. 3.—Secretary Kellogg states that he has received no response from China in reference to the negotiation of a new treaty and stated that the States Department was particularly interested in knowing whether the Northern and Southern factions desired to negotiate separately or jointly.

Washington, Feb. 3.—Secretary Kellogg denied that he was contemplating the sending of another American commission of investigation to China stating that in view of the failure of the Extrality Commission and Tariff Conference that another Commission might only serve to irritate the Chinese at this time.

Washington, Feb. 4.—In answer to an inquiry from the Chinese Minister the State Department announced that America's action in ordering 1,200 marines from San Diego, Cal., to Guam, was entirely precautionary in nature.

Washington, Feb. 4.—Some 300 American marines stationed at Guam, transferred to Manila preparatory to their transfer to Shanghai.

New York, Feb. 4.—Federal Council of Churches of Christ in America adopt resolution welcoming Kellogg's declaration respecting American policy toward China dealing with extrality and customs control and urging prompt action in the negotiation of a new treaty with proper representatives of the Chinese people.

Washington, Feb. 6.—Secretary Kellogg transmits suggestion to Chang Tso-ling, Chang Kai-shek and Sun Chuan-fang that the Shanghai district be neutralized from the standpoint of fighting on the part of Chinese warring factions, declaring that if the Chinese factions are agreeable to the suggestion that "America will be ready on its part to become a party to friendly and orderly negotiations properly instituted and conducted to determine the future status of the Shanghai International Settlement.

Kellogg

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With Whom To Negotiate

"The only question is with whom it shall negotiate. As I have said before, if China can agree upon the appointment of delegates representing the authorities or the people of the country, we are prepared to negotiate such a treaty. However, existing treaties, which were ratified by the Senate of the United States, cannot be abrogated by the President, but must be superseded by new treaties negotiated with somebody representing China and subsequently ratified by the Senate of the United States.

"The Government of the United States has watched with sympathetic interest the nationalistic awakening of China and welcomes every advance made by the Chinese people toward reorganizing their system of Government.

Right To Protection

"During the difficult years since the establishment of the new regime in 1912, the Government of the United States has endeavoured in every way to maintain an attitude of the most careful and strict neutrality as among the several factions that have disputed with one another for control in China. The Government of the United States expects, however, that the people of China and their leaders will recognize the right of American citizens in China to protection of life and property during the period of conflict for which they are not responsible. In the event that the Chinese authorities are unable to afford such protection it is of course, the fundamental duty of the United States Government to protect the lives and property of its citizens. It is with the possible necessity for this in view that American naval forces are now in Chinese waters.

"This Government wishes to deal with China in a most liberal spirit. It holds no Concessions in China and has never manifested any imperialistic attitute toward that country. It desires, however that its citizens be given equal opportunity with the citizens of the other Powers to reside in China and to pursue their legitimate occupations without special privileges, monopolies, or spheres of special interest or influence.,'

Chamberlain

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out the British' are the ravings of mad hatred. It is not thus you can deal with the British Empire. We are ready to assist Mr. Chen or any other Chinese authorities who on their side are equally ready to show a disposition to deal in a statesmanlike and conciliatory way with the serious difficulties arising from this revolutionary period of development and change. We have none but the most friendly feelings towards all Chinese who are prepared to meet us in a similar spirit."

Sir Austen hoped that the Chinese would discuss the proposals and exchange views in accordance with methods customary to civilized nations. "I earnestly trust that no further incidents will mar the prospect of a peaceful settlement. We are bound to protect our nationals and have taken measures necessary to discharge the primary duty of every nation, but I hope that our present liberal policy will place our relations on a permanent basis of mutual respect and friendship."

China As a Market For American Rice

BY GEO. W. MISSEMER

IT sounds like carrying coals to Newcastle, but the indications are that within the next few years there will be developed a considerable business in the supplying of rice from America to China. This may appear to be a fanciful statement, but hardly any more so than the actual fact that for the past few years Japan has actually been buying about half a million dollars worth of rice from the United States annually.

It may come as a surprising statement to the average reader, but the fact is that China imports from abroad sixty to ninety million taels worth of rice annually. At least those are the Customs statistics, although they are likely to give an exaggerated idea of the situation, as about forty million taels worth of this quantity is shown as coming from Hongkong. A considerable quantity of this rice from Hongkong is probably of Chinese origin, but in view of the fact about eight million taels worth of rice are imported yearly direct from both French Indo-China and Siam, and several million taels worth more imported direct from British India, it is probable that a very substantial part of the rice coming from Hongkong does actually come from foreign ports.

In 1925 Japan supplied China with more than two million taels worth of rice, and it is quite probable that at least some of that rice was American rice which Japan had previously imported from the United States.

The story of how the trade in American rice to Japan was developed may not be generally known. Five years ago the rice growers of California, found themselves with huge stocks on hand like the raisin growers before them, they had a crop of four million bags of paddy rice on their hands, for which there was no market in the United States. In such circumstances a cursory survey of the world was made to find a foreign market, but hardly any one thought that Japan could be a possible customer. However, the U. S. Department of Commerce got busy and turned the matter of finding a foreign customer over to the foodstuffs end of its commodity division. A world survey of rice consumption and production was thereupon prepared and the surprising fact was ascertained that Japan was the logical market for this rice which no one in America wanted. The telegraph wires were kept busy for a couple weeks and pretty soon the ships sailing out of San Francisco began loading the rice for Japan. Thus was started a business which has continued ever since.

Rice, to the average American is rice. He uses it mostly in the form of puddings, made with sugar, eggs and milk. That different kinds of rice have different flavors hardly ever enters into the mind of an American, who is accustomed to having whatever flavor the rice has, hidden behind the flavorings that go into the pudding. But the Chinese and Japanese consume the greater part of their rice in plain boiled condition, adding whatever other food they like of other kinds, by the individual mouthful. In other words, in the Far East rice is a staple food, and not a dessert as it is in the United States.

Now, it so happens that the Chinese are a little finnicky about this matter of flavor in rice. Rice from Saigon, for instance, frequently goes begging in this market, owing to the fact that the majority of Chinese will not touch it if they can by any chance get rice of another kind at a price anywhere near the limits of their pocketbook. American rice in China has not yet been given a fair trial, but the chances are ten to one that the Chinese will like it.

As is well known, wheat and flour in large quantities are coming from America and Canada to China. Somewhat the same factors will hold in the eventual development of a rice business between the United States and China. That American wheat can be brought across the Pacific and sold at a price which competes with wheat grown in China would on the face of things seem an impossibility. But cheap land and improved machinery on the American side bring down the price of production way below that at which the Chinese can raise wheat on their higher-priced land and with practically no machinery to assist them. That is true at least as regards the district bordering on the seacoast. Even though cheap cereals are raised in the interior, lack of adequate means of communication and the iniquitous inter-district tax system soon make its laid-down cost in Shanghai, where the principal flour mills are located, prohibitive.

The farmers in many sections of California are going in for rice production on a huge scale. Machinery is more and more replacing handwork, and new areas are being brought into bearing right along. The price of rice in China has had an upward tendency for a number of years, whereas with quantity production American rice will probably be cheapened within the next few years. Particularly if the disorders in China continue for a few years more as they have for the past decade, it is a logical step that American rice will be finding its way into the Chinese market in large quantities. It is a business that will probably continue for a number of years, at least until China revises its antiquated taxation system, and particularly so long as militarists can come along and collect taxes from the Chinese farmers not according to any fixed schedule, but limited only by the rapacity of the collectors and by the ability of the farmer to pay.

That America should find a market for large quantities of agricultural products in a vast agricultural country like China is, of course, an anomaly. But, although the Chinese, to use a familiar expression, have been farmers for forty centuries. they have still much to learn as to the most effective methods of coaxing food products from Mother Earth. Improvements are being made, but very slowly. Unlike Japan, China has not yet brought to its aid, to any extent worth speaking of, the benefits of artificial fertilizers. And even with the cheap hand labor rice is not produced in China in the most economical way. Rice needs great quantities of water, and China's irrigation methods, while correct in principle, are very crude in application. Small gasoline engine-driven pumps are, however, gradually being introduced in the country for the purpose of flooding the paddy fields, and the agricultural schools are teaching the peasants how to increase the production not only of rice, but also of all other cereals. But producing a crop is one thing and getting it to the market is another, and unless China's economic house is set in much better order than is at present, America will continue for many years to send large quantities of foodstuffs to China. And, as indicated above, rice will probably be one of the products which America will begin selling to China in the near future.

Child Welfare in China

Editor, The China Weekly Review,

Sir,—Because of the fact that the columns of your valuable paper have always been open to those whose hearts were burdened on behalf of the needy poor I venture to hope that you will allow space for the announcement I have been requested to make concerning the Child Welfare Association of China which is being organized for the uplift of the very poor children of China throughout the 18 provinces and the dependencies.

ORIGIN OF THE MOVEMENT. In January 1925 a number of Chinese leaders and missionaries in South China, burdened with the suffering of so many helpless and homeless children, met for prayer and counsel. In the following May a similar conference was held in Shanghai. Dr. J. R. Saunders of the Baptist Mission in South China is now on furlough and is engaged in forming the North American Council. It is purposed to have cooperating Committees in other Protestant countries. As Representative in China I have been requested to assist in the National Advisory Committee for all China, whose duties will be to give moral support in the raising of funds; to safeguard the gifts received from other lands recommending where they can be used to the greatest advantage; and in giving counsel where needed. I have been able to confer with some of the Chinese and Foreign leaders in Shanghai and would appreciate the names of Chinese and Foreign Christian men and women, both those engaged in active Christian work and those in secular work, who are living in any part of China, particularly those who have the vision of the need and who have a passion for saving the bodies and souls of the children.

The chief object in sending out this letter is by urgent request of leaders in Child Welfare work in America and interested friends who have asked Dr. Saunders for all available data as soon as possible of the number of homes already opened throughout China; the number of children cared for in each; the additional number that can be received with the present housing facilities; the number of children in the district or the province of the adjoining provinces that should be rescued; and the amount of funds required from other countries to adequately meet the need of housing, equipment and support. Of course this will differ in different localities according to the development of the native Christian Church. It should be understood that this is altogether a Movement to encourage and assist the Chinese Christian Church to undertake and carry forward a work which she alone is qualified to do, and unless she obeys the command of God and takes up the burden it will never be done. For nearly twenty centuries Christianity has uplifted morally and physically race after race and under its gracious influence childhood is sheltered and looked upon as the priceless heritage of the nation. In a recent tract issued by

How the British Plan to Use Boxer Funds

(*Chinese Economic Bulletin*)

THE report of the China Indemnity Advisory Committee, together with other documents relating to the disposal of the British Boxer Indemnity, is issued as a British Blue-book of 197 pages. The chairman of the Advisory Committee is Lord Buxton, and the documents include a long report from the Delegation of the Advisory Committee which went to China under the leadership of Lord Willingdon. In the main the Advisory Committee endorses the recommendations of the Delegation. The Advisory Committee's report says:

"The Delegation propose that the whole of the funds, some eleven millions in all, should be utilised for the various educational and other objects which are considered worthy of support, as detailed below, and that, by means of an endowment, provision should be made for carrying on the work thus initiated, after the indemnity payments have come to an end in 1945. They, therefore, consider that the total fund should be divided into two parts:—

(a) As annual income for immediate expenditure, and

(b) As capital for the formation of an investment fund.

"As regards (a) annual expenditure, they advise that a sum of about £350,000 (out of an average of £500,000 accruing annually from the funds after December, 1926) should be made available every year for expenditure on direct grants and subsidies in aid of the various objects approved, and that this £350,000 should be drawn directly and in whole from the instalments of the Indemnity Funds themselves, and perhaps later be in part supplemented from the profits on the invested capital. These grants would continue until 1945.

"As regards (b) investment fund, the Delegation advise that the necessary financial arrangements should be made to raise a sum not exceeding £5,200,000 and not less than £3,500,000 during the years 1927-31 for the purpose of a permanent investment. They recommend that this capital sum should be applied to some useful national reproductive undertaking directly advantageous to the interests of the people of China. Some or all of the profits on this investment may be used up to 1945 for supplementing the grants out of annual income.

"After the complete amortisation of the China Indemnity in 1924 the proceeds from such investment should be devoted to the purpose of carrying on in perpetuity the educational and other work supported by the Indemnity Funds. The Delegation are of opinion that the money available for investment should, in the first instance, be devoted to railway construction. If for any reason this is not found feasible it should be applied to river conservancy work. If neither railway nor river conservancy schemes are, in the opinion of the Board of Trustees, suitable for investments the annual instalments are to be invested in gilt-edged securities. The Advisory Committee agree with and endorse the proposal for the division of the Indemnity into two parts:

(a) Annual expenditure.

(b) Investment fund.

The Advisory Committee propose:—

(a) That an annual sum of about £350,000 should be devoted at once to carrying out the decisions to which the Board of Trustees may come as regards expenditure on educational, agricultural, medical, and scientific objects. This would involve a total sum of about six and a half millions, spread over nineteen years. They also contemplate that the amount available for these purposes might be increased in the circumstances set forth below.

(b) That the adjustments between (a) and (b) and necessary financial arrangements should be made so that a capital sum of about five millions should be available by, or before, December, 1945, for the purpose of a permanent investment fund.

"The Advisory Committee appreciate the importance of the Delegation's proposal that the capital fund should be invested in some useful reproductive undertakings, such as railways or river conservancy schemes, directly advantageous to the interests of the people of China. On the other hand, they cannot but recognise that the essential element in an endowment scheme should be security, and they note that the Delegation had the same consideration in mind in attaching to their recommendations certain provisos and safeguards. The Advisory Committee are of opinion, therefore, that initially, the Investment Fund, so far as it is at present available, together with the annual instalments received and the accumulating interest, should be invested in Chinese Government or other Government securities. The security in the case of the Chinese Government Loans is the revenue of China itself, and the purchase of the bonds would improve the national credit.

"It would, however, be open to the Board of Trustees, if at any time it seemed to them safe and desirable to do so, to invest funds in connection with railway or river conservancy schemes, probably by the purchase of bonds issued for the purposes of these reproductive undertakings. The Advisory Committee endorse the view of the Delegation that it would be very advantageous if the funds could be satisfactorily invested in connection with railway development, or failing suitable railway projects, in connection with river conservancy undertakings.

"If investment as indicated in the foregoing paragraphs is duly carried out there would be available after December 1924 (when the instalments of the Fund will cease), a permanent income which would then be applied in perpetuity to the educational and other objects which have, by experience, been found to be the most worthy of continued support.

"The nucleus of the investment fund would be the unexpended amount received from the instalments of the Indemnity between December, 1922, and December, 1926. The credit balance in question (including accumulated interest) should be about a million and threequarters. Further, the balance of the annual instalments (£150,000 a year after the payment of the £350,000) would also be paid into the Fund, the capitalised value being £2,850,000.

"Whether invested in Government securities or in connection with reproductive, railway, or river conservancy schemes, the total accumulated Investment Fund will, by December, 1945, amount to considerably over five millions. The Board of Trustees would, therefore, be in a position to increase the grants under (a) if they were satisfied that the Investment Fund would, by December, 1945, produce a permanent income sufficient to carry on the educational and other work when the instalments of the Indemnity Fund had ceased.

"The Delegation propose that the annual sum to be applied immediately for purposes of mutual benefit should be divided in the following proportions:—

(1) Agricultural education and improvement (including 5 per cent for famine relief and rural credit), 30 per cent.

(2) Scientific research, 23 per cent.

(3) Medicine and public health, 17 per cent.

(4) Other educational purposes, 30 per cent.

The Advisory Committee endorse this proposal. The Board of Trustees can, at their discretion, somewhat vary these percentages.

Under the first head the main recommendations—definite or alternative—are as follow:—

(A.) Agricultural education and improvement. (1) agricultural colleges (1. 112); (2) sericulture (P. 13); (3) forestry (P. 114); (4) institute of rural economics (P. 115).

(B.) The Delegation also propose that a certain proportion of the 30 per cent allotted to agriculture should be applied:

(1.) To famine relief, and

(2.) To the establishment of a central bank for rural co-operative credit.

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one of the leaders he expressed the fear that we have delayed too long in undertaking this work of love and mercy. By way of information may add that in securing data for the chapter on "Orphanage Work" for the 1914 issue of the China Mission Year Book we discovered that before 1890 there were but two orphan homes under Protestant Mission management in all China. In the few instances in which this work was attempted gracious results followed, but compared to the efforts made to help the middle class of children the work among the wretchedly poor has been infinitesimal. Brethren, is it fair?

Above all we crave the earnest and continuous prayers of all God's people. The task is urgent and stupendous. In addition to the vast multitude born in poverty there has been added the victims of almost incessant warfare for years; of horrible famine; and of brutal brigandage. Some of these just mentioned die prematurely; others grow up with undernourished bodies and untrained minds; while no small number are driven to join the swollen ranks of men and women criminals and as thus are a curse to the nation, instead of being trained to take the place of responsibility and honor.

Home of the Nazarene,
(Industrial Orphanage)
Chinkiang, Kiangsu.

J. W. Bovyer,
Representative for China,
Child Welfare Association of China.

"They suggest that funds granted under (b) should be handed over to the China International Famine Relief Commission, to be applied by them to the two purposes named, under such conditions and safeguards as may seem good to the Board of Trustees.

"The Advisory Committee endorse this proposal, but suggest that in the event of special circumstances it should be within the discretion of the Board of Trustees to apply a somewhat larger sum to famine relief.

"The Advisory Committee cordially endorse the proposal for the establishment of a research institute on the lines suggested by the Delegation in their report, and agree with the view of the Delegation that it would bring great material and spiritual benefit to all classes in China.

"The Delegation recommend that the Board of Trustees should consider the importance of encouraging secondary and high schools, both British and Chinese, with sufficient and efficient teaching staff and equipment. The Advisory Committee endorse these proposals. The Delegation recommend that the amount of expenditure on the education of women and girls should be an equal proportion of grants for general secondary education and for any stimulus given to primary education, and, in addition to co-educational opportunities for higher education, liberal grants for women's special higher and vocational education. They particularly commend the Girls' Collegiate school at Changsha, Hunan, under the presidency of Miss P. S. Tseng. The Advisory Committee endorse these proposals. They draw attention to the valuable report summarising the evidence with regard to the actual present state of the education of women and girls in China, and the need of its further development by one of their colleagues, Dame Adelaide Anderson, printed in the Delegation's report.

"The Delegation emphasise and support the proposals contained in the chairman's memorandum:—

1. For the provision of professorships and library and laboratory equipments in order to place a few deserving institutions on a sound working basis.

2. For grants to be made to certain of these institutions for purposes of equipment, extension, scholarships, and the provision of professorial chairs, and for research work (including the research side of the political and social sciences) in connection with the universities, which should be associated with the research institute when established.

3. For grants to be made to the leading Chinese universities for endowing chairs of English literature, philosophy, history, and political institutions, preferably to be occupied by invited British scholars.

"They consider that the University of Hong Kong should be regarded by the Board of Trustees as fully entitled to ask for grants from the funds, and its claims should receive the same consideration as would be accorded to those of educational institutions in China. The Delegation state that they specially recommend the development of the Department of Chinese Studies in Hong Kong University. The Advisory Committee strongly endorse all these proposals, also that "missionary institutions as such should not be debarred from participation in grants or subsidies if their educational work be deemed worthy of recognition and support."

"The whole subject of political education is commended to the Board of Trustees, and other detailed recommendations with regard to education are made.

"The Committee agree that the linking up of the trunk line of the Hankow-Canton Railway would be a work of very real benefit to China. If the Trustees eventually decide that they can properly invest funds in connection with railway development, the Committee so far as they are competent to judge, agree with the Delegation that the completion of the Hankow-Canton Railway would probably be the most suitable and most useful project which could be adopted. While agreeing with the Delegation as to the prior importance of railway as compared with conservancy projects, the Committee agree also as to the value to China of well-considered schemes of river conservancy.

"It would undoubtedly be greatly to the benefit of the Chinese people if effective measures could be taken to reduce the possibilities of the destructive floods that so often now take place through the overflowing of the rivers in various parts of China. The flooding covers very lsrge areas, involves thousands of square miles, leads to great loss of life, to famine, starvation and disasters. The flood water often remains on the land for two or three years before it finally drains away, and during that time no cultivation can take place.

"In the view of the Advisory Committee, before the Board of Trustees decides upon either of the two schemes specially referred to, viz., the Chihli River Conservancy Scheme and the Huai River Scheme, impartial experts should be engaged to examine carefully their respective merits, both as regards the area and population to be benefited by such schemes, the preliminary work already undertaken, and the nature of the guarantees that would be forthcoming in order to secere the payment of the interest on the loan and its repayment. The Advisory Committee would suggest that both schemes might be undertaken, if it is, in the opinion of experts, financially possible or if funds from other sources could be secured to make up the deficit.

"In this connection the Committee desire to express their regret that, owing to political difficulties, the Delegation were unable to visit South China. In their opinion a due proportion of the funds should be applied to purposes beneficial to Kwangtung province, and if reproductive work such as the Chihli River Conservancy is adopted for North China, a substantial investment should be made for the benefit of South China under similar conditions, and the local authorities in Kwangtung province should be consulted in the matter.

"The Delegation, in submitting their conclusions, stated that they were arrived at unanimously and added: "The British members of the Delegation are fully alive to the fact that a general criticism of this report may probably be made—namely: That if the general condition of China is so bad, if the country is without a Government, and if civil wars are bringing it into a state of bankruptcy and chaos, surely the wisest plan would have been to put all this money aside, and let it accumulate until such time as a more stable condition of things is reestablished. It might also very truly be said that, owing to the terrible state of the people in many parts of China, due to the entire lack of discipline among most of the troops, and the constant raids of bandits, it would have been better to spend the money on the relief of these poor people or by distribution of the funds in the manner suggested. The reply of the British delegates to these criticisms must be that, with their Chinese colleagues, they have endeavoured to carry out the instructions they were given by the Advisory Committee—namely, to suggest the allocation of this money for education and other purposes, but to keep education chiefly in view, and these instructions they have always borne in mind in working out their schemes. The condition of China at the moment leads one at times almost to despair of its future, but the delegates have seen in their travels splendid and devoted service being done for the country both by British and Chinese notwithstanding all their troubles, and this leads them to hope that the results of their labours may be of real value to the people in future years."

Peking Government Dismisses the Inspector-General of Customs

The Chinese Government in a mandate issued by the Peking Cabinet on Jan. 31, dismissed Sir Francis Aglen, Inspector General of Customs and at the same time accepted the resignation of Admiral Tsai Ting-kan, head of the Customs Revenue Administration, the action being taken on account of the refusal of Sir Francis Aglen to collect the Customs surtaxes which had been ordered by the Government. The action of the Government caused a considerable flurry in Chinese exchange and a slump in the value of Chinese Government bonds guaranteed by the Customs Administration. Immediately following the dismissal of Mr. Aglen, the Cabinet announced the appointment of A. H. F. Edwardes, formerly secretary of the Customs Administration as acting Inspector General, but according to latest reports, Mr. Edwardes has not yet accepted the post.

Sir Francis Aglen entered the Chinese Customs Administration in 1888 and was appointed a deputy commissioner in 1895. Two years later he became Commissioner and in 1910 was appointed deputy inspector general and officiating inspector general. In 1911 he was made inspector general. He has received many decorations from the Chinese, British and others governments.

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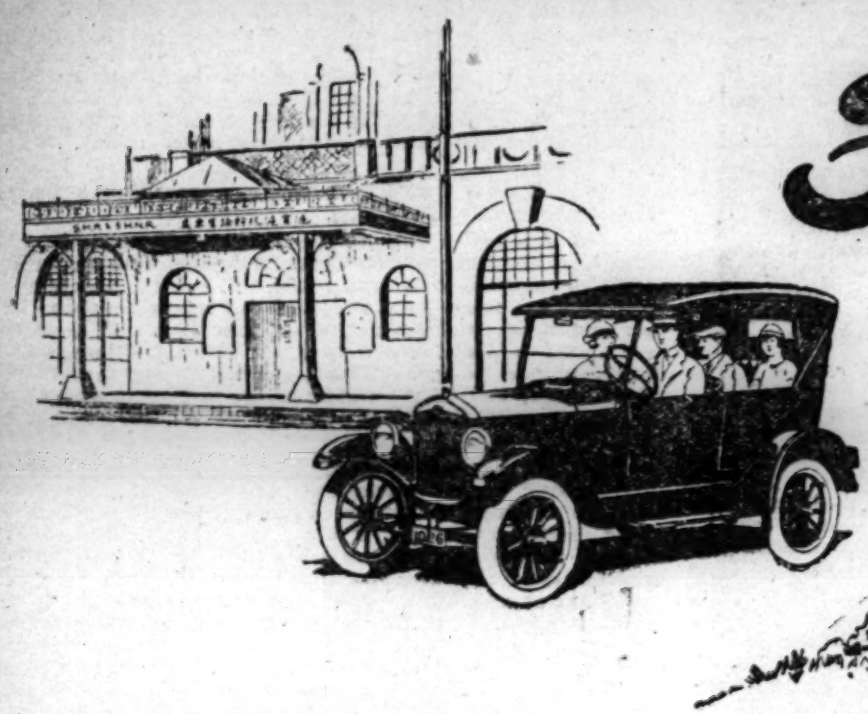

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France's Oriental Colony-Indo-China

This article reprinted from the Paris edition of The Chicago Tribune is of special interest in view of the fact that China and France are now engaged in negotiations on a new commercial treaty between China and French Indo-China.

FRENCH Indo-China comprises the French colony of Cochin-China, the Protectorate of Annam, Tonkin, Cambodia and Laos; and lastly the territories of Kwanchow-wan, a Chinese land ceded by a very long lease to France. The total area of Indo-China is estimated in round numbers at 720,000 square kilometers, which is more than one and a half times the surface of France.

In the north, Indo-China is on a level with the tropic of Cancer; its western extremity Camao point is approximately 8½ degrees northern latitude. From east to west, Indo-China is comprised between 97½ degrees and 107 degrees of longitude and of Greenwich.

The surface of Indo-China is very uneven; it is seen to be formed of irregular mountainous ridges, running from north to south through the whole of the peninsula, vanishing in the east into the sea, while on the west, they gradually disappear in the immense alluvial plains bordering the valley of the Mekong.

On the maritime coast, the alluvial deposit of the great rivers has filled up and levelled the deep gulfs, uniting them at their base and thus forming new territories. In Tonkin, its delta which, at its summit at Yen Bay, is situated at nearly 300 kilometers from the actual coast, has been formed by land broken off by the Red River from the plateaux of Yunnan and from the mountains in the high Tonkinese valley.

Cochin-China and the greatest part of Cambodia have been built up by the Mekong by means of the elements torn away from its banks during its course of 4,200 kilometers from its source in Thibet as far as the Khone falls.

From this point, it pursues its way, for more than 600 kilometers across the rich territories which it has slowly built up, aided in its task by the Donai which flows from the Annamite chain. This chain, at the south of the Tonkinese Delta, extends between the Mekong and the Sea. Annam possesses on its sea-coast only a small ridge of lowlands often interrupted by lesser chains of mountains, their cliffs rising from the sea, often enlarged also by the deltas of the many streams, which descend almost direct from the mountains to the ocean.

The Mekong flows at the west of the Annamite chain, in general rather closely bordered by the mountain on its left side, the immense plain of alluvial formation extending with low valleys on its right bank as far and beyond the Menam and forming all the Siamese lake. The valleys of the two rivers are separated in the south by the Indo-Chinese peninsula, and by important mountainous formations; The Dangrek chain rises perpendicularly on the Mekong to the frontiers of Laos and Cambodia.

In consequence of the geographical construction of Indo-China there exists great unevenness in the distribution of its population, the inhabitants being grouped all the more densely where the natural resources are more abundant. Thus, it is not surprising that the Delta of Tonkin or Cochin-China is more thickly populated than the less hospitable regions of Annam or Laos.

Cambodia, as happily endowed by nature as the more favored territories of Indo-China, yet possesses a much less dense population than Cochin-China or the delta of Tonkin. This is owing to accidental causes. Since the Khmer dynasty has lost its former sovereign and splendor, their country has for centuries been a prey to their envious neighbors, the Annamite on the east and the Siamese on the west. These rivals have striven incessantly for supremacy and all these combats have ravaged Cambodia and decimated its population. That is why this land, though exceptionally rich, is for the most part uncultivated.

Its vast plains are covered by forests in which one may still distinguish the traces of former culture. For this reason it is more thinly peopled than the mountainous Annam. The total population of Indo-China is 18,983,000 inhabitants, giving the following densities to the square kilometer: Tonkin 65.3 (6,850,453 for 105,000 kmq.); Cochin-China 57.5 (3,795,613 for 66,000 kmq.); Annam 32.9 (4,933,426 for 150,000 kmq.); Cambodia 13.7 (2,402,385 for 175,000 kmq.); Laos 3.8 818,755 for 214,000 kmq.)

The population of the little territory of Kwangchow-wan far exceeds in density all the other parts of Indo-China. There are about 216.5 inhabitants to the square kilometer (182,371 for 842 kmq.). This fact is, in a measure, due to political reasons i. e. to the insecurity reigning in the Chinese regions on its borders, in which civil war has been waged almost constantly since the Chinese revolution. This has induced the Chinese to seek refuge in the French territory. The storm being past, the refugees used to return to their homes. But, by degrees, the security which they found under the new flag led them to definitely settle in the French possessions.

Indo-China is shared by three great races: the Annamites, the Cambodians, and the Thai.

The Annamites inhabit the Delta of Tonkin, the low region of Annam, Cochin-China and have also important colonies in Cambodia and Laos. The total number of Annamites is computed at 14,600,000 and represents about 10.3 per cent of the total population of Indo-China. The Thais are found in Laos, where they are called Laotians, in the valley of the Song, in Annam, where they bear the name of Thais neua, and in the middle region of Tonkin where they are called white Thai, black Thai and Tho. The number of Thai is 855,000.

Near these conquering nations live more ancient races, driven back to the mountains, and living generally very miserably. They bear very different names, according to their respective regions, it being impossible in the present state of our knowledge to class them with any precision. The Annamites of Cochin-China and of Annam class them all under the name of Moi. The Loatians group them under the name of Kha, these two expressions having rather a contemptuous sense. In the high Tonkinese regions are found the Man, the Nungs, and the Meos, the latter composing rather numerous tribes in upper Laos. The mountainous regions of Cambodia are inhabited by the Kouy, the Por and the Phnong.

One race which is now only represented by a small number of individuals, still deserves a special mention because of the considerable role it has played in history. This is the race of Cham, which, in former times, enjoyed an exceptional power and splendor.

The Chinese in Indo-China are very numerous. There they are merchants, tailors, shoemakers, servants, farmers and miners. Their number, which amounts to 572,000 represents about 3 per cent of the Asiatic population of Indo-China.

Each of the Indo-Chinese races, has its special character its costumes, its language. The religion is generally Buddhism, except that of the Chams who are Mohammedans, at least in name. The Khmers and the Thai practise the Buddhism of India. The Annamites are attached to the rites of China. The Annamite race has not the same character in the north as in the south of the peninsula. The Tonkinese is usually bigger and stronger than the people of Cochin-China.

He is more industrious and also a better tradesman. In Tonkin it is not rare to find the men and even the women knowing a certain number of characters, whilst in Cochin-China, this study is extremely rare. It is easy to distinguish the Tonkinese woman from the Cochin-Chinese, the latter being smaller, more slender and also more refined. The costume and the headdress are also different. The language itself is in a certain measure deformed, especially as regards the pronunciation and this to such a degree that the Tonkinese and the Cochin-Chinese do not understand each other.

From north to south the Annamite is intelligent, industrious, sober. He is a remarkable agriculturist, working and irrigating his rice field with such energy that he frequently obtains two and sometimes three crops from the same ground, in the same year. He shrinks from no effort to bring water to his rice field, either from the regions bordering on the mountains, by digging canals for irrigation which sometimes extend for several kilometers, or if in a plain, raising water by means of norias or Persian wheels, in which large spoons of plaited bamboo serve like a net to drain the water.

Patient, skillful with his hands, the Annamite makes an excellent workman, both in native industry and in French workrooms. He has no difficulty in learning technical work, he can drive an engine or a steam boat, a motor car, or an electric tramway. His fault is a want of initiative, and lack of personal deflection in the execution of his work. Family life in the Annamite country is quite patriarchal.

Founded on the worship of ancestors, it requires an absolute respect for parents, whose authority lasts as long as they live. If the father of the family is no longer there, this authority passes to the mother. At the same time, when an important decision must be made, the parents do not disdain to discuss the question with their children, when the latter are old enough to allow of it.

While in the neighboring country of China, the woman has no social rôle, the position of the Annamite woman is

(*Continued on page 286*)

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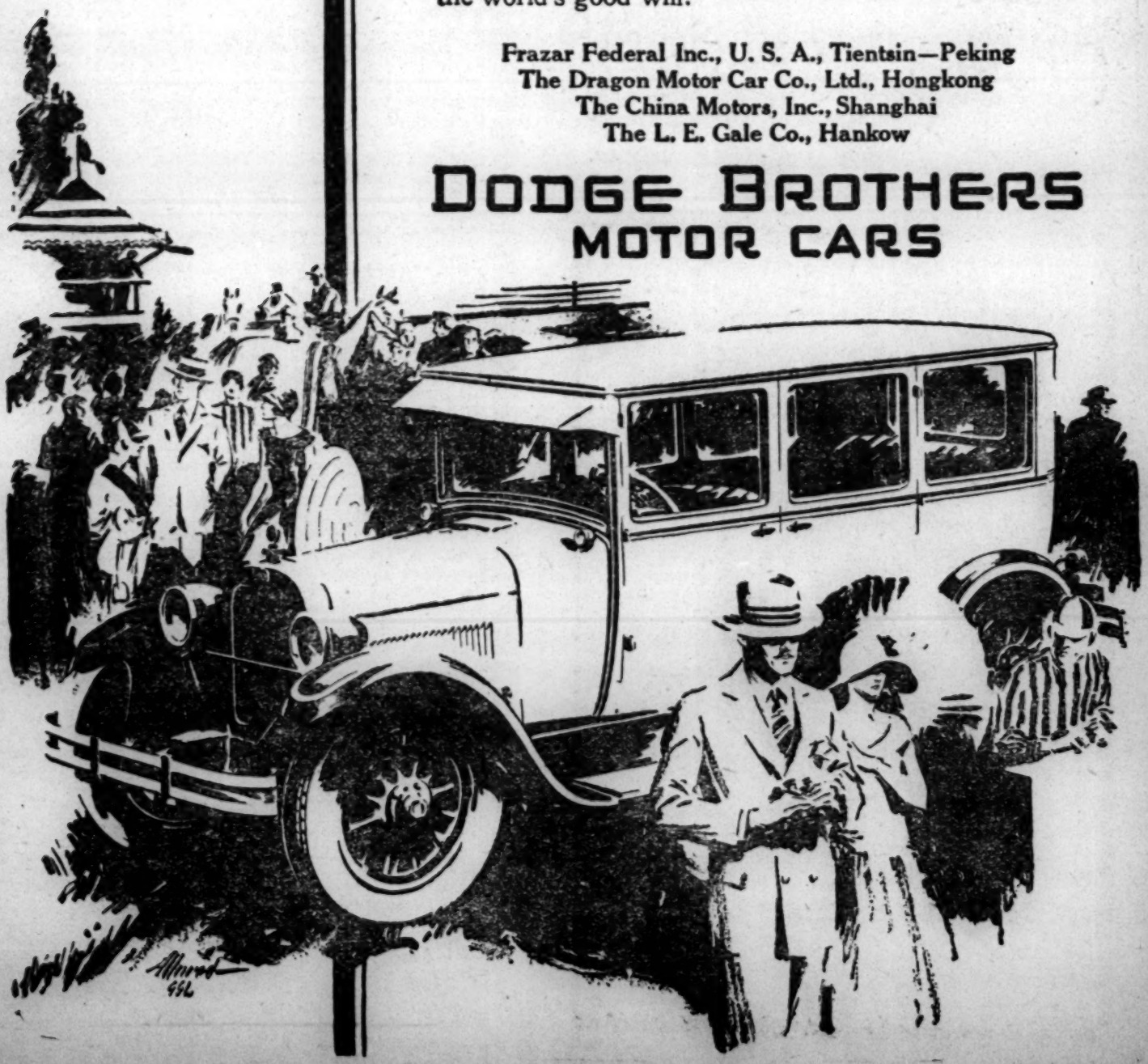

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French Indo-China

(*Continued from page 284*)

most honorable. She is, in every meaning of the term, the companion of the man, and shows herself worthy of the position given her. In Annamite legislation, every individual fallen into misery on account of his incapacity to work has a right to his maintenance in the village of which he is a native. The Annamite is suspicious and reserved. It is with difficulty that he confides in his own people. Therefore, it is all the more impossible for a European to penetrate the mentality of this people who have scarcely any point of contact. Very distrustful himself, he does not think that others are less so, and always supposes that our words disguise rather than express our thoughts. The result is that the relations between Europeans and the Annamites are far from intimate, being wanting in that confidence which alone can create cordiality. It is therefore necessary that a Frenchman residing in an Annamite country be very prudent in his speech, which is always liable to be misinterpreted, and show a perfect frankness in his actions, to avoid misunderstanding which might prove very unfortunate. The Khmers whose empire, until towards the end of the 16th century seems to have extended far beyond its present frontiers covering a great part of Siam, Cochin-China, and Annam, in no way resemble the Annamites in character.

Physically the Khmer is of more solid build than the Annamite being of Indian origin like ourselves. His figure resembles ours more closely than the slender figure of the Annamites. But the Cambodian type is rarely "pure" being modified by mixed marriages. This half-breed race is more often the result of the union of Cambodian women with Chinese, unions which in general give excellent results. One scarcely knows of any example of a union between Cambodians and Annaimites,

The Khmer costume is composed of a sampot, of stuff of which both the men and women make their picturesque breeches. The men, unless they have their bust uncovered, wear a jacket of somewhat the same shape as ours. The women wear a bright silk scarf covering the head and falling over the left shoulder, a charming costume, which they tend more and more to replace by a sort of blouse drawn over the head or, worse still, by a chemisette of baptiste. This hideous fashion came from Siam as did also the sampot.

The old Cambodians say it is only six years since their women adopted this masculine attire in place of the supple skirts they wore formerly. With the sampot, the custom was introduced in Cambodia of the women wearing their hair closely cropped, a mode of coiffure worn by both sexes alike.

The Cambodian language is of a totally different origin from the Annamite with which it shows no relation. The Khmer is derived from the Sanscrit, through the Pali. While the Annamite is a monosyllabic language in tones, the Cambodian is polysyllabic in recto-tones. Instead of writing by means of ideographic characters of Chinese origin, the Cambodian uses alphabetical characters of which the mechanism, though rather complicated, is very ingenious. In our time, the Cambodian inhabits Cambodia and certain of the western and meridional regions of Cochin-China.

Far more of an artist than the Annamite, the Cambodian is on the contrary less active. The land that he inhabits is at least as rich as those from which the people of Tonkin and Cochin-China reap such abundant harvests. Still the crops of his ricefields are mediocre because he does not take the same care of his fields as the Annamite. He does not irrigate them, counting only on rains and the inundations to provide the necessary water.

Being spoiled by a nature too clement in supplying his needs without giving him much trouble, he is contented with little and prefers his repose to an ease which would appear to him too dearly bought. Until now, the Cambodian has been relatively but little employed as a workman in any French enterprises and native industry is exclusively familial.

Still the Khmer is none the less capable of becoming an excellent workman. He possesses all the qualities of skill and patience of the Annamite, and has given proofs of more initiative—reasoning out what he does and seeking to do it better. The Cambodian has not as social and defined a constitution as the Annamite. The Cambodian commune is a purely administrative body entity. The Cambodian is very independent by nature.

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News from South China

Opium smokers in Canton will be taxed 30 per cent, of their ability to indulge in this luxury, according to the latest war funding scheme of the Kuomintang. The tax will be indirect, payable in the form of a surtax of 30 per cent, on existing rates.

The 3rd Kuomintang War Bonds to be issued at Canton will amount to another $10,000,000, to be entitled the Yueh-Han (Canton-Hankow) Railroad Extension Bond. The 2nd Series, it may be recalled, was named the Whampoa Development Bond. So far the proceeds from the 2nd issue have not been available for the purpose announced, as they were diverted to the military channel.

According to reports current in Canton, General Tang Chiyao, Tuchun of Yunnan, is not altogether turning a deaf ear to the Kuomintang overtures for his re-joining the party. It is said that he is now having emissaries in Canton and Hankow to study the present position of the party before returning to its fold. A number of moderate leaders have been to Yunnanfu from Shanghai, where a number of conservative meetings have been held.

A well-known South China journal is publishing a report that General Chang Tsung-chang, a subordinate to Marshal Chang Tso-lin, is offering financial assistance to a certain leader of the old Cantonese Army to start an "anti-Red" uprising early this spring.

A complaint from the land-owners of Heungshan and Shuntak has developed on account of a scheme that farm rentals were soon to be cut by 25 per cent, on pressure of the Kuomintang on the landlords, that the measure will not actually help the farmers. It is said that many farmers these days are only sub-tenants and they do not deal direct with the landlords. Now it appears that the recent measure to cut farm rentals in Kwangtung, when coming into operation, will hurt the landlords but will not benefit the farmers. Only the middlemen will gain by the measure intended to help the farming class.

Latest military intelligence issued by the Kuomintang for information in Canton says that the Kuominchun Army under the "Christian" General Feng Yu-hsiang with headquarters at Sian has been reorganized and it will have a strength of 160,000 men.

Who are the enemies of the Kuomintang is the question being asked by the Christians in Canton. The latest Police order in Canton to the public forbids persons to raid Churches or Missions "not enemies to the administration."

Chinese emigrants at South Sea ports have written to Canton complaining that rates of postage between those places and their home land have been much increased and asking whether or not anything might be done on their behalf. The Canton Administration is referring the complaints to the Kuomintang Ministry of Communications, but it is difficult to find a way through which Mr. Sun Fo, Kuomintang Minister of Communication, may correspond with the postal authorities in the Straits and other British influenced territory.

Lack of military support and the delay of the Sun Fo faction returning to political power in the Southern Capital have cut short the anti-Christian demonstrations in Canton, and since January 16, no more attack on Churches has been reported. The only anti-foreign agitation to be adjusted now is the difficulty arising between the Chinese employees of the John G. Kerr Hospital and its management. The employees are accusing the management of many evils, including cruelty to patients. They are asking the Kuomintang to take over the institution, the last American managed institution still being directed solely by foreigners. The Canton Hospital, also founded by Americans, from which Dr. Kerr went to start the one for the insane many years ago, was forced to suspend nearly a year ago.

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The Educational Commission in Canton has decreed that the Chinese New Year shall be no longer officially observed in the schools. This will mean that the children may have to attend school on old New Year-Day also.

Out of the present political muddle in Canton has come the news that the Honam District of Canton City may be freed of all forms of gamblings by order of the local military authorities.

The Canton Foreign Office has reiterated its order that all officials responsible for the maintenance of peace and order within their jurisdictions should do their best to prevent anti-foreign agitations.

Bolshevist agents at work in Canton are asking all students to agitate in favour of reclaiming all educational institutions now being conducted by Christians and Missionaries and all workers to demand for the complete control of the Post Office by Chinese Government employees. For the present both the Customs and the Postal systems in China are being operated with European or other foreign employees of the Chinese Government at the head of the administration.

More than 500 printers now unemployed in Canton are asking for relief from their union. The present sad plight of the printers has been brought about by on account of three strikes during 1926. While some printers have had their wages more than doubled by the strike, some 56 or more shops closed have forced nearly 2,000 of them out of employment. Some have gone to inland towns where they had to accept pre-strike wages, but some have been left in Canton. The few days after Chinese New Year may see another 35 printing shops closed for their inability to operate on account of high wages. Moreover, many Cantonese having large printing contract to give now usually send their orders to Shanghai.

According to General Fan Shek-shang, a Kuomintang mercenary army commander charged with the duty of invading Yunnan against the "anti-Reds", General Koo Ping-chen, a former subordinate to General Tang Chi-yao, now Tuchun of Yunnan, is ready to influence General Tang's men for a mutiny. General Fan is asking for immediate aid of funds from the Kuomintang.

Missionaries now concentrating at the European communities of Tungshan, Fongtsuen, and Shameen in Canton have left their work in the interior not so much because of anti-foreign feelings on the part of natives, who are most friendly when not otherwise advised by propagandists, as of brigandage and soldiers near the neighbourhood of Mission stations, it is said. The Canton Kuomintang-ites are of the opinion that exodus of foreigners from their stations near Canton is unnecessary.

The Tea-house strike in Canton ended early this week by many proprietors aggreeing to increase the wages of the waiters. Chinese New Year holidays are always a busy season for the trade, and the tea-house owners cannot afford to allow their business to be spoiled this way.

The Province of Kwangtung will have four divisions of the local army for provincial defence. A division will have its headquarters at Shekcheng and Koting; one at Shiuhing along the West River; one at Shekpai, along the East River; and one, of course, at Canton.

Tha Kuomintang Press in Canton is of the opinion that the United States of America will be the first Power to recognize the Canton Party and that the Japanese laboring elements are for the Kuomintang against the militarists in Peking. At least, this is what is being circulated among the party circles in the Southern Capital.

Pirates mined a towboat for the purpose of robbery early last week near Kaukong, and most reliable figures have put, those wounded in connection with the damage of the towboat, *Ping On*, at 43. To prevent further outrages of this character, the shipping interests in Canton have decided to suspend the service on dangerous waters until after the Chinese New Year.

The 4,000 odd unemployed now still under the protection of the Canton Strike Committee which has been emforcing the anti-British boycott in the Southern Capital are unwilling to vacate some 1350 houses they are occupying without payment of rent. The Canton Police are being asked to advise the non-rent-paying tenants to leave their holdings or pay the proper rentals.

Since the nationalization of temples and their sale for war funding purpose, many street and ward committees in Canton have been denied of their regular income from sacrificial offerings for charity. The recent cold spell in Canton and the discovery of persons dying of starvation have suggested a petition to the Kuomintang to appropriate a small sum from the party war chest in order to provide cotton jackets for the street poor. Charity undertakings used to be conducted in Canton by the well-known Nine Charitable Institutions. These institutions, however, have been "nationalized" since the last return of the followers of late Dr. Sun Yat-sen to power.

Canton, Jan. 25, 1927.

Men and Events

H. Foox has announced his resignation from the firm of J. Spunt and Company of Shanghai.

Roger Coit of the hotel firm of Coit and Harrison, Oakland, Cal., is in Shanghai on a trip through the Orient.

The Union Club of Shanghai will hold a dinner dance on the evening of Feb. 15, members being permitted to bring friends.

H. Von Heidenstam of the Whangpoo Conservancy Commission who has been home on leave has returned to Shanghai.

Chu Ghao-hsin, Chinese Charge d'Affaires in London has been instructed to proceed to Geneva, according to a report on Feb. 6.

R. J. Tozer, general agent of the Northern Pacific Railway, with offices in Shanghai, has announced his plans for establishing an office in Tokyo.

Gen. Chiang Kai-shek, commander of the Nationalist armies, is ill at a hospital in Kuling, according to a report of the Japanese *Toho* Agency on Feb. 2.

A. de C. Sowerby, editor of the *China Journal of Science and Arts* was operated on for appendicitis at the Shanghai Country Hospital on Monday, Jan. 31.

The *Shanghai Mercury*, daily afternoon newspaper, has been closed down for several days on account of a strike of Chinese employes, some 80 being involved.

The American Players, Shanghai amateur dramatic organization will present the play, "Lightning" at the Carlton Theater on the evening of Thursday, Feb. 10.

The annual meeting of St. Patrick's Society of Shanghai will be held at the Astor House Hotel on Friday, Feb. 11. T. P. Givens is Honorary Secretary of the organization.

Mrs. V. K. Wellington Koo, wife of the Minister of Foreign Affairs and acting premier of the Peking Government, who has been in Europe, has returned to Peking.

Mr. and Mrs. W. A. B. Nichols of Tientsin who have been in America for several months have returned to Shanghai and after a few days here are planning to return to Tientsin.

Practically all business houses in Shanghai were closed for four days last week on account of the Chinese New Year holidays. There were no disturbances during the period.

C. J. Ketchum, special correspondent for the *London Daily Express* who has been in North China for some time arrived in Shanghai on Jan. 26 and is staying at the Astor House Hotel.

T. E. Grant, special correspondent of the London *Daily Mirror* has arrived in Shanghai for the purpose of obtaining pictures for his paper, one of the leading picture newspapers in Great Britain.

The wife and children of Marshal Sun Chuan-fang, commander of the 'allied' or Northern forces in the Shanghai district, have arrived in Shanghai and have taken up their residence on Hart Road.

Jabin Hsu who is connected with the Swedish-Chinese Import and Export Company of Shanghai, is now in Tientsin on business and probably will not return to Shanghai until the latter part of February.

Fred Barton, American, was granted a divorce from his wife, Mrs. Blanche Barton in the U. S. Court for China on Monday, Feb. 8. Mr. Barton is connected with the China Casket Company. Mrs. Barton was granted alimony of G. $100 a month.

George Kin Leung, dramatic critic and translator, secretary to Mei Lan-fang, well known Chinese actor, addressed the literary department of the American Woman's Club on the afternoon of Feb. 8.

C. S. Beatty, general manager of the Sunmaid Raisin Growers Association of Shanghai is departing shortly for America on vacation. Mr Thos. R. Scanlon will serve as general manager in Mr. Beatty's absence.

Mrs. Florence Ayscough lectured on the subject, "Amy Lowell, the Poet" at the Royal Asiatic Society Hall on Wednesday, Feb. 9. Mrs. Ayscough collaborated with Miss Lowell in the translation of Chinese poetry.

All of the foreign newspapers in Shanghai suspended publication on Wednesday and Thursday of last week on account of the Chinese New Year Holidays. The Chinese newspapers suspended for practically the whole week.

Mrs. Sun Yat-sen, widow of the late Dr. Sun Yat-sen, is planning the organization of a political school for Chinese women. The purpose of the School according to Mrs. Sun's announcement is to "develop a new womanhood for China."

Miss Eva Ho-tung, daughter of Sir Robert Ho-tung, well known Chinese merchant of Hongkong has been awarded the degree of bachelor of medicine and surgery by Hongkong

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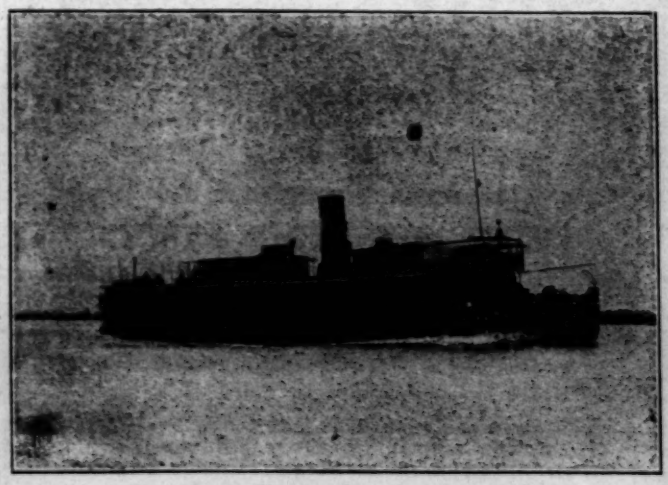

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Part II.—Laws and Judicial System of China.

Part III.—Administration of Justice in China.

Part IV.—Recommendations.

In addition there is an appendix containing the Declaration of the President of China to reform the laws and administration of justice; a summary of clauses from the treaties containing the Extraterritorial provisions; a list of modern Chinese courts and prisons and a report of the Committee which toured North and Central China investigating conditions.

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University. Miss Ho-tung will engage in the practice of medicine in Hongkong.

The twenty alleged pirates captured by the British naval forces several months ago was finally concluded in Hongkong on Jan. 27 when six were found guilty and sentenced to capital punishment. The pirates were involved in the looting of the steamer Sunning.

Charles Dailey, correspondent for *The Chicago Tribune* who has been in Shanghai for several days, departed on Tuesday, Feb. 8 for Peking. Mrs. Dailey who has been in America for several months, but who returned to China last week, accompanied Mr. Dailey to Peking.

A. Arce, Consul for Chile in Tientsin, has been appointed Charge d'Affairs for the Chilean Government in Peking, according to a report appearing in the *North China Star*. Mr. Arce was formerly Chilean Consul-General at Shanghai but departed from the city several months ago.

Frederick Moore, for several years correspondent for the *Associated Press* in Peking, but in recent years American adviser to the Japanese Foreign Office in Tokyo and the Japanese Embassy in Washington, has been appointed *New York Times* correspondent in Peking.

Dr. and Mrs. R. I. Clapp, Americans, for many years residents of Shanghai departed for the United States last week where they will make their future home. A farewell dinner and reception was given in their honor by Mr. and Mrs. Gardner Crane on Tuesday evening, Feb. 2.

Wen Shih-tsun, former Commissioner of Foreign Affairs at Nanking, but who has been living in retirement in Shanghai for some time, has departed with Mrs. Wen for Japan, where they will attend the Imperial funeral services as the official representative of Marshal Wu Pei-fu.

Arthur Ransome, special correspondent for the *Manchester Guardian* who arrived in Shanghai several days ago for an investigation of conditions departed on Friday, Jan. 4 for Hankow. Mr. Ransome plans to return to Shanghai after about a week and will then proceed to Peking.

The Rev. Frank Cartwright of Foochow occupied the pulpit of Community Church, Shanghai, on Sunday, Feb. 5. C. L. Boynton, former principal of the Shanghai American School, who has returned to Shanghai after a vacation in the United States, spoke at the afternoon song service.

Dr. James S. Grant for practically thirty years connected with the American Baptist Mission in Ningpo, Chekiang province, died on Jan. 29, his death being due to flu. He is survived by Mrs. Grant and a son, Dr. John Grant, who is connected with the Peking Union Medical College.

The January number of *The Imprint*, publication of the Chinese-American Publishing Company, Shanghai, edited by Miss Virginia Smith Cowper contains a number of interesting articles dealing with recent books and in addition two pictures showing the exterior and interior of the Company's shop.

The use of narcotics in the Philippine Islands has practically been eradicated, according to recent report of H. C. Anderson, U. S. Customs Attache in Manila who stated that there were 24,000 addicts in the Islands in 1902 when preventive measures were first instituted by the American officials.

An Asiatic Fleet Church recently has been organized by the Chaplains on the various ships and the Navy Y. M. C. A., arrangements being made that sailors or marines who may affiliate with the Church while on service in the Far East may transfer their membership to home churches upon returning to America.

According to a *Reuter* report from Manila on Feb. 4, a small island known as Fuga of the Philippine group located north of Luzon in the channel between Luzon and Formosa, has been sold to a resident of Shanghai, the name of the purchaser not being given. The deal was made by a broker J. J. Danon.

Robert Slessor, mining engineer, who has had charge of the offices of Arnold and Company, Ltd., at Changsha, Hunan province, who arrived in Shanghai a few days ago, has departed for Australia. The offices of Arnhold and Company in Changsha have been temporarily closed on account of the political disturbances.

The round-the-world touring steamer Belgenland which was scheduled to call at Shanghai on February 2, finally decided to proceed on to Hongkong owing to the possibility of the large number of American tourists on board becoming involved in possible disturbances in Shanghai incidental to the Chinese New Year celebrations.

Charles George Humphrys, General Manager of the Asiatic Petrolium Company, died at the Victoria Nursing Home, Shanghai, on Sunday, Feb. 6 following an operation for appendicitis. Mr. Humphrys was 42 years of age and was a son of the Rev. and Mrs. Walter Humphrys of Par, Cornwall, England. He came to China in 1908.

Two earthquake shocks were felt in Shanghai on the morning of Thursday, Feb. 3, the shocks occurring at 11: 54 and 12: 43, the vibrations being felt particularly in the taller buildings for several seconds. No damage was done. The center of the earth disturbance was somewhere in the vicinity of Nanking about 200 miles northwest of Shanghai.

Wong Hai-liang, former chairman of the Amalgamated Association of Street Unions in the International Settlement, Shanghai, who was kidnapped from the French Concession upon the orders of Gen. Li Pao-chen, is still being held at the Lunghwa military yamen despite efforts which have been exerted by local Chinese business men to effect his release.

Mrs. Rheta Prohme, wife of Wm. Prohme who has charge of the propaganda bureau of the Nationalist Government at Hankow, was in Shanghai for a few days last week on her way to Hankow from Canton. Mrs. Prohme, who is a well known American newspaperwoman, has been in Canton for some time assisting in the publication of the *Canton Gazette*.

The *North China Star*, American newspaper in Tientsin, is the only newspaper in China which publishes every day in the year, even including the Chinese New Year holidays. In the issue of Wednesday, Feb. 2, Dr. C. J. Fox, editor of the paper published an editorial expressing appreciation for the work of the Chinese staff which had enabled the *Star* to live up to its promise to its subscribers to issue a paper every day in the year.

Miss Wang Hsiao-ying, a graduate of the Womens' Higher Normal School in Peking, has been appointed a magistrate in the Pingnan district of Fukien province, being the first woman to be appointed to such an office in China, according to a report of the *Kuo Wen* news agency. Upon graduation from the Normal school, Miss Wang taught for a time in Fukien and finally became head of the Girls Normal School in Foochow.

Wm. E. Sauer, an American, connected for many years with the Public Works Department of the Shanghai Municipal Council, is departing shortly accompanied by Mrs. Sauer on a trip to the United States, traveling home by way of Suez and arriving in New York the latter part of April. Mr. Sauer has been captain of the American Company, Shanghai Volunteer Corps, the Shanghai Baseball Club and has been active in public affairs.

Dr. E. W. Poteat addressed the congregation of Community Church on Sunday morning, Jan. 30. The Christian Endeavor Societies of Community Church have elected the following officers: Senior, President, Martha Lacy; vice-president, Mary Seldon; secretary, Addison Talbot and Treasurer, Robert Barnett. Junior Society, president, Nelson Fuson; vice-president, Marion Gossard; secretary, Helen McDaniels and treasurer, John Crenshaw.

Alister Campbell, prominent British merchant in Shanghai, died after a short illness on Monday, Jan. 31. He was a son of Alexander Campbell, tea merchant and after receiving his education in England, returned to Shanghai and joined his father's firm. He served through the World War and after returning to Shanghai was elected head of the Shanghai Scottish Company, S. V. C. and was generally prominent in British circles in China. He is survived by Mrs. Campbell.

The Chinese-owned steamer, Seang Bee, flying the British flag, was seized by Chinese pirates a short distance out of Singapore a few days prior to Jan. 31 and was taken to Bias Bay near Hongkong where property amounting to approximately $40,000 was taken. In addition five wealthy Chinese passengers were kidnapped. There were 38 pirates in the gang and all embarked on the ship as passengers at Singapore, following which they overpowered the foreign officers and took possession of the ship.

The China Merchants Steam Navigation Company, large Chinese shipping Company which cooperates steamers on the China coast and inland rivers has discharged between 60 and 70 officers, chiefly of British nationality, the action being made necessary by the financial and business depression caused by the present political trouble which has caused the Company to cease operating most of its ships. It has also been necessary for the Company to discharge approximately 700 Chinese employes for similar reasons.

The Dollar Steamship Line, according to recent report from New York, has leased one side of a new pier recently constructed in New York by the Erie Railroad Company and will in future use the place for docking purposes for the Dollar round-the-world steamers. The new pier is 1,250 feet long and is located adjacent to new Vehicular tunnel in Jersey City. The Dollar company has previously used piers 22 and 23 in Brooklyn but will move to the new location on April 1. The property has been leased for five years.

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Developments in the China Situation for the Past Week

The eyes of the world, so to speak, are now centered on Marshal Sun Chuan-fang and his desperate attempt to maintain his position in the comparatively small district bounded by the Yangtsze River on the North and Hangchow, Chekiang province on the South. Although there are many who are willing to back their opinions that Sun will be able to hold out in his life and death struggle with the Southern forces, it begins to appear that Marshal Sun will be finally eliminated, especially when one considers what has happened to him in the past two months.

Two months ago Marshal Sun was supreme in the five so-called Southeastern provinces of Anhwei, Kiangsu, Kiangsi, Chekiang and Fukien. As he stands today he has lost northern Kiangsu and Anhwei to Gen. Chang Chung-chang of Shantung and has lost Kiangsi, Fukien and most of Chekiang to the Cantonese and although he has been strengthened by the shortening of his lines, it begins to appear that the fates are against him. On Friday, Feb. 4, Gen. Meng Chao-yueh, one of Marshal Sun's chief subordinates was defeated by the Cantonese forces in the vicinity of Yenchow which town is located about forty miles southward of Hangchow, necessitating the withdrawal of Gen. Meng's forces to Hangchow. On Sunday, February 6 heavy gunfire could be heard on the campus of Hangchow Christian College at Zakow, near Hangchow, so that it is possible that Marshal Sun will have been forced out of the Chekiang provincial capital before these lines appear in print.

Marshal Sun Chuan-fang

Proposal for a Shanghai Neutral Zone

About two weeks ago, when it first became known that the British were determined to dispatch a large force to Shanghai to protect the lives and properties of their nationals, a number of the Chinese leaders at Shanghai, among them being Dr. C. T. Wang, former Minister of Foreign Affairs and Acting Premier and head of the Chinese delegation at the Peking Tariff Conference who is now in retirement at Shanghai, made an unofficial proposal to the foreign authorities here that a neutral district be created about Shanghai in order to obviate the necessity of fighting in this district. Now it would seem, according to reports from Washington on Feb. 6 that Secretary Kellogg has actually taken up this matter officially with both the Peking and Nationalist Governments. The outcome of Secretary Kellogg's proposal is as yet unknown, but it should have some effect in the directing of easing the tension which now exists at Shanghai owing to the liklihood of early fighting on the environs of the foreign areas.

Internal Situation Affected by External

The British threat to land military and naval forces at Shanghai has had its inevitable effect upon the internal situation, even though the British apparently have finally decide to hold part of their forces at Hongkong temporarily instead of bringing them to Shanghai. The first effect, referred to elsewhere in this issue of *The Review* has been to bring the Chinese factions closer together, Peking and Canton and Sun Chuan-fang all having protested against the landing of British troops on Chinese soil. Another effect has been to cause the Nationalists to issue instructions to their militarists and politicians to exert every possible offort to prevent untoward events which might be interpreted as justifying the British action. Although the British plans have never been disclosed, the Cantonese believe that Britain's intentions all along have been to occupy both Shanghai and Canton thus effectively ham-stringing the Nationalist movement, but this of course is nothing but rumor and is unsupported by any definite evidence. Such an action on the part of Great Britain, while provoking a general anti-foreign movement, would nevertheless have a disastrous effect upon the Nationalist movement as at present conducted. Hence the present activities of the Nationalists to control the actions of their radicals in order that Britain may have no further excuse for landing more troops at Shanghai, the forces already here being limited to the Punjabi battallion of about 1,000 men quartered at the Shanghai Race Course and one Battalion each of the Gloucestershire and Durham Regiments now enroute.

Strengthening the Moderates

Should the British now definitely decide to withold their forces at Hongkong, as the reports indicate, there are many who believe that the tension now existing between Britain and China may subside and the negotiations both at Hankow and Peking may be proceeded with. In case the situation works out that way, the tendency will be to strengthen the hands of the moderates in the Nationalist Party and to relegate the radicals and their Russian advisers to the background. However, should the British proceed with their plans for landing large forces at Shanghai the inevitable result would be, at least in the minds of most foreigners outside of British circles, to cause the Nationalists to become more radical and unreasonable and in addition to further consolidate the power of the Russians who would benefit by such a situation. There are many close observers of the present situation in China who believe that if the Powers, or specifically Great Britain, Japan and America, will now proceed wholeheartedly to the carrying out their announcep intentions to revise the treaties, that the Nationalists shortly will discover that they no longer need the Russians and will drop them. This is the way the situation worked out in Turkey and those familiar with what happened there, believe that similar developments are in store here. However, it would be an optimist indeed, who would believe that Russian influence can ever be eliminated entirely from China. Russia and China have contiguous boundaries, have always been closely related in trade and in many ways have similar domestic and external problems, hence the necessity of close relationship regardless of whether the outside world likes it or not. There is about as much liklihood of splitting Russia off from China as there would be of splitting Canada away from the United States, and this isn't bolshevik propaganda either. It's common sense!

North Still Without a Plan

Despite the fact that the Northern militarists are faced with the constantly increasing menace of the Southern advance with the likelihood that the South may shortly be in a position to demand recognition from the Powers as the Government of China, the Northerners still are unable to compose their differences and unitedly oppose the Cantonese. A few days ago Marshal Chang Tso-ling definitely announced that he was sending an army into Honan and that he had finally composed his differences with Marshal Wu Pei-fu, but for some reason the actual troop movement does not start. And even though Marshal Chang does move troops into Honan, there are many who believe that he will not move further south than the Yellow River, owing to the fact that Marshal Wu will oppose this action and in some quarters it is believed that Wu might go to the extent of destroying the Yellow River Bridge on the Peking-Hankow Railway. In addition to this Gen. Chi Hsieh-yuan, former Chihli tupan of Kiangsu is stationed at the town of Changte in Northern Honan and in all probability will oppose the entrance of Fengtien troops into the province. The Cantonese however, are taking no chances on the possibility of Chang's moving troops into Honan and for a considerable period have transferred large bodies of their best troops to northern Hupeh, withdrawing them from Hupeh and Kiangsi for that purpose.

An Interesting Rumor

In view of the general tenseness of the situation there are countless rumors in circulation, one of the most interesting being that an understanding is being patched up between Gen. Chiang Kai-shek, the leader of the Nationalist forces and Gen. Chang Chung-chang, Fengtien tupan of Shantung whereby there would be a division of territories with the Yangtsze River as the dividing line, Gen. Chang to control everything north of the Yangtsze including northern Anhwei and Kiangsu and Chiang Kai-shek the territories to the south of the Yangtsze including southern Anhwei and Kiangsu. In accordance with this agreement the Yangtsze would be made neutral with both sides free for troop transport. This would leave the Nationalists more or less free to squeeze Marshal Sun Chuan-fang out of the Yangtsze delta region at their leisure. Some evidence that such an agreement is in the offing is shown in the fact that despite the fact that Sun Chuan-fang and Chang Chung-chang are supposed to be in alliance, it has been observed that the Fengtien tupan has not sent any troops south of Nanking to assist Marshal Sun. Further than this Gen. Chang has not sent any troops through Anhwei to attack Kiukiang, a certain way of drawing off the Nationalist pressure on Sun Chuan-fang in Chekiang.

From the Chinese Press

January 30-31—Nationalist Government, Hankow, demands tax equivalent to one month's house rent from foreigners in former Russian and German Concessions, but same rejected by Consular Body—Labor situation again becomes troublesome in Hankow with approach of New Year—Ankuochun party at Peking definitely decides to advance into Honan with Fengtien-Shantung troops under Generals Han Lin-chun and Yu Chen, the action being taken with the consent of Wu Pei-fu—French Minister, Peking reported to have informed Chang Tso-ling that France is not insisting upon retaining her concessions—Gen. Liu Tsung-hwa arrives at Chengchow enroute to Kaifeng and confers with Wu Pei-fu in reference to plans for launching an attack on the Kuominchun forces in Shensi—Peking Cabinet issues regulations for the issuance of $24,000,000 bonds based on Austrian portion of Boxer Indemnity, the interest to be at 8 percent payable semi-annually—Peking Government hands Note to British Government expressing surprise at dispatch of British troops to China which is interpreted as 'extraordinary' action, declaring Britain's action amounts to violation of Powers treaty at Washington guaranteeing territorial integrity of China and also violation of Article of League of Nations Covenant, that Britain's action is violation of spirit of League Covenant, that National spirit of Chinese being awakened and British action likely lead to serious misunderstanding and in view of fact that China already has sufficient force to protect foreigners at Shanghai the British are requested to immediately withdraw their forces—Peking Cabinet issues mandate sanctioning resignation of Tsai Ting-kan, tupan of Customs Administration and dismissing Sir Francis Aglen, British Inspector General of Customs and appoints A. H. Edwardes, secretary as Acting Inspector General—Peking Government decides to demand that all Customs officials immediately collect customs surtaxes—Although Britain's proposal for a new China policy has not been published, it is reported in Peking that the British proposal is very concrete and deals with the rendition of the Concessions, abolition of extraterritoriality, and granting of tariff autonomy.

February 1-2-3-4-5—Japanese *Toho* Agency states that despite the Peking Government's action in dismissing Sir Francis Aglen, that the differences existing among the Powers on the subject of the surtaxes makes it impossible for the Peking Government to collect the surtaxes and as a result Mr. Edwardes has not yet decided to accept the post—Southern forces concentrating 30,000 men in Chekiang province and fighting has started against the forces of Sun Chuan-fang—Ministry of Foreign Affairs in Peking hands to Japanese Minister Yoshizawa an outline of China's desires in respect to the revision of the Sino-Japanese Commercial treaty, the outline covering abolition of extraterritoriality, customs autonomy and return, of the concessions—Diplomatic Corps holds meeting to discuss Peking's action in dismissing Aglen but no action taken—Gen. Chiang Kai-shek, commander of the Nationalist forces is ill of dysentery at the Kuling hospital—Mr. Saburi of Japanese Foreign Office who has been investigating conditions in Central and South China has departed for Tokyo from Peking—Eugene Chen in interview circulated by Japanese news agency declares that he has broken off negotiations with the British representative Mr. O'Malley, not because of opposition to the contemplated agreement, but because of a demand that the British withdraw their naval craft from China waters and that all negotiations between China and Britain be conducted by the Nationalist Government instead of Peking—Japanese Seiyukai political party decides to send Mr. Yamamoto to China to investigate conditions—More than 100 labor leaders leave Hankow for Shanghai to organize agitations against Sun Chuan-fan —Nationalists appoint Generals Ho Chien and Liu Hsing as commanders of the 35th and 36th armies and announce change in the form of military organization— Gen. Tang Shengchih of the Nationalist army arrives in Changsha—Japanese destroyer, Tanikaze arrives in Foochow—150 American and British missionaries arrive in Chungking from interior Szechuen and prepare to depart for Hankow—Nationalist Government disburses the sum of $16,000,000 in Government notes in payment of salaries to officials and army for Chinese New Year—Nationalists reported having considerable financial trouble owing to shortage of funds to pay troops—British proposals published for settlement of troubles with China (referred to in editorial columns)—Chinese steamer Weili wrecked near Tsingtao—Chinese *Kuo Wen* reports state that a Chinese employed on a Japanese fishing boat was murdered—Officials of Shantung Railway hold celebration of 4th anniversary of redemption of railroad from Japanese.—

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February 6—Serious conflicts are reported to have taken place between the peasants and the communists in Hunan province, more than 30 communists reported to have been killed at the town of Iyanghsien, resulting in Gen. Tang Shen-chi hurrying to the district to preserve order—Teng Yen-ta, chief of the department of political affairs of the Nationalist forces arrives at Nanchang, his purpose being to organize labor movements and strike propaganda in connection with the troop movements—Marshal Chang Tso-ling, commander of the Fengtien forces has definitely ordered the 17th Fengtien army to advance to Changteh, Honan—Sir Miles Lampson, British Minister calls on Wellington Koo, foreign Minister in reference to the dismissal of Sir Francis Aglen, Inspector General of Customs, but nothing results from the conference.

February 7—Nationalist authorities at Hankow prohibit mass meeting scheduled for New Year Day and remove anti-British posters, action being taken upon instructions from Gen. Chiang Kai-shek—Japan's trade with China for January amounted to Yen 43,616,000 for exports and Yen 20,901,000 for imports—Japanese *Toho* report states that Mr. Edwardes has assumed office as acting inspector general of customs—Diplomatic Body at Peking still unable to agree upon a protest regarding the dismissal of Sir Francis Aglen—Sino-Japanese Commercial Treaty conference discusses the question of tariff autonomy—Secretary Kellogg instructs American Minister Mac Murray to call on Chang Tso-ling and the American Consul, Mr. Lockhart at Hankow to call on Eugene Chen, simultaneously suggesting that both sides agree to make the Shanghai district immune from fighting; American proposal to be made public immediately—Teng Yen-ta, chief of the Nationalist political bureau calls on Chiang Kai-shek at Nanchang, Kiangsi and they agree to adopt more strict supervision of public meetings in future—*Kuo Wen* report from Chengchow, Honan, claims that the differences between Wu Pei-fu and Chin Yun-ao have been patched up through the mediation of Gen. Chi Hsieh-yuan—Customs surtax at Tientsin has been collected since Feb. 1; claimed that Aglen was fired by Wellington Koo and Liang Shih-yi; Chinese Bankers Association at Shanghai urges Peking to make a declaration in respect to the Customs Administration owing to uneasiness resulting from the dismissal of Aglen—Three new Peking Government Committees on Political, Financial and Foreign Affairs meet with Chang Tso-ling—British Minister calls on Chang Tso-ling—Nationalists decide that in future all judicial cases must be tried before the High Judicial Court in Wuchang.

February 8—Japanese, British, American, French, Italian and Dutch Ministers called on Wellington Koo purpose filing protest against dismissal Aglen the protest stating that while the Powers not in agreement respecting the disposal of the surtaxes they seriously concerned over dismissal of Aglen—Eugene Chen, Nationalist Foreign Minister expressed disapproval of Kellogg's scheme for neutralizing the Shanghai district declaring that Shanghai's troubles are due to the military preparations of the British and Sun Chuan-fang to prevent the Chinese people from controlling their chief seaport; Sun Fo, Minister of Communications of Nationalists Government also opposes Kellogg scheme declaring that he saw no necessity for foreigners to protect Chinese territory—Chang Tso-ling also voices opposition to Kellogg proposal saying that he might agree if Kellogg would also propose neutralization of Hankow and Kiukiang

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New Books of Interest in the Far East

Another Story of Old Peking

"It Happened in Peking," by Louise Jordan Miln. Published by Frederick A. Stokes Company: New York. 1926.

The author has written another pretty China tale. This one concerning Peking in all its grandeur of the good old days. The time is about Boxer rebellion time—1900. As in all her works the theme tends to play upon a strong and sturdy friendship existing between the Chinese and foreign characters (at least those who took the time and trouble to understand each other) and also refers to the unfortunate Anglo-Chinese character, who is looked upon as an outcast by both the Orient and Occident races.

"It Happened in Peking" took place during the Boxer Rebellion, and throughout the story is colored with the insurrection. A Chicago real estate man and a "very thoroughly" English girl furnish the foreign romance; and the love affair of a young Manchu girl with a Chinese lad in the Chinese manner, gives rich color and Oriental fragance. It is a familiar tune when one reads how the average foreigner comes prepared to dislike China and her residents, but as usual finds herself cast in her spell after close association.

Many of the scenes around Peking and types of people presented in the story are realistic and familiar. Like her other books it is full of intense and exciting details.

M. C. P.

A Chinese New Woman

A Girl from China (Soumay Tcheng). Related by B. Van Vorst. New York; Frederick A. Stokes Company.

Mr. Van Vorst here relates the experiences of a rather remarkable Cantonese girl who in 1925 passed her examination at the Sarbonne in Paris and received her degree as a lawyer—the first Chinese girl ever to accomplish that intellectual feat. Miss Tcheng tells entertainingly through the pen of Mr Van Vorst her varied experiences in China and in Europe of her efforts to awaken her downtrodden Chinese sisters to their rights. Traveling about China the girl meets with many adventures and becomes involved in some political intrigues. She says, "Every day more keenly I realized the necessity of encouraging my fellow sisters to leave their towns and villages and to come to western capitals for learning. I longed for the Chinese women to understand that there must be compatriots not only among individuals, but among nations, so that wars declared to satisfy the ambitions of a minority shall no longer be possible." If there were a hundred thousand young women in China as progressive as is Miss Tcheng there probably wouldn't be any war in China and the Chinese women would be the intellectual superiors of Chinese men. T. S.

now controlled by the Nationalists—*Toho* report from Hankow states that negotiations between Chen and O'Malley may be resumed shortly—Hsu Chen, Nationalist Minister of Justice declares that Nationalist Government now trying to control radical labor elements—*Toho* report from Peking states that Chang Tso-ling is planning to organize a complete Ankuochun Cabinet to replace the present Koo Cabinet—*Kuo Wen* report from Peking states that it is reported that America is planning to send an army of 15,000 troops to China—Gen. Chu Yu-puh, tupan of Chihli province departs for Tsinanfu on important military conference—Chinese Tariff Conference Delegation in Peking meets with delegates from Chinese Bankers Association to consider the question of the Customs surtaxes *Kuo Wen* Agency reports that Mr. Edwardes has not agreed to accept the post of acting Inspector General of Customs unless the Peking Government will guarantee that there will be no further complications.

February 9.—Anglo-Chinese negotiations at Hankow resumed—Gen. Wang Tien-pei's troops arrive at Hankow from Ichang by Japanese N. Y. K. steamer, part of the troops remaining at Hankow while others have proceeded to Kiukiang—New Political Affairs Committee, headed by Liang Shih-yi, holds meeting to discuss (1) formation of new Cabinet; (2) convocation of Senate and election of new members; (3) consider methods for effecting reconciliation with South; reported that new Cabinet will be formed after arrival of Yang Yu-ting from Mukden—Lo Wen-kan reports to Chang Tso-ling that Mr. Edwardes, acting Inspector General of Customs at first agreed to issue orders for the collection of customs surtaxes, but his attitude became ambiguous after the return of Aglen—Marshal Sun Chuan-fang attends service in Nanking in honor of deceased Japanese Emperor—Chinese superintendents of Customs at Antung, Yingkow and Mukden start collection of Customs surtaxes—Chang Tso-ling, head of the Ankuochun forces issues declaration respecting political situation which starts out by referring to 'government, of, by and for the people' and ends with declaration that he is starting an expedition against the 'bolsheviks'—Eugene Chen receives messages from British Labor leaders stating their opposition to the dispatch of British troops to China—*Kuo Wen* Agency states that Sir Francis Aglen is making no preparations for relinquishing his post despite the Peking mandate ordering his dismissal.

State Department Well Advised on China Questions

The Department of State at Washington should be well advised in respect to the present situation in China, at least from the standpoint of personnel of officials who have had experience in this part of the world. Nelson T. Johnson, chief of the Bureau of Far Eastern Affairs, served as student interpreter at the Legation in Peking and has had experience as vice-consul and consul at various posts in China for several years. Prior to his present appointment he was Consul-General at Large in China from 1921 to 1924. Willys R. Peck, formerly Chinese Secretary at the Legation at Peking, is now on special detail in the State Department. Mr. Peck was born in China and prior to his appointment as Chinese Secretary occupied important consular posts in China including Tsingtao and Tsinanfu. Raymond P. Tenney who is also in the State Department on special assignment, was vice-consul and Mixed Court Assessor at Shanghai, following which he occupied several important consular posts in China including Mukden. Mr. Tenney was also born in China.

In addition to the foregoing, Tyler Dennett, chief of the Division of Publications of the State Department, is also an authority on the Far East, at least from the standpoint of historical policy. He is the author of a standard book, "Americans in Eastern Asia," which is a survey of American policy toward China from the beginning of American contact to the present. E. S. Cunningham, Consul-General at Shanghai is now home on leave, but is supposed to be spending his vacation in California. Then in addition, the Department undoubtedly has the advice of Silas H. Strawn who recently returned to America from Peking where he served on the Commission on Extraterritoriality and on the Tariff Commission. In the Navy Department there are aiso several men who have had experience in China including Admiral Charles D. McVay and Admiral Phelps.

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American Gold Bond Quotations

Name of Security	Coupon Rate %	Date of Maturity			Sale Price Jan. 27th.	Sale Price Feb. 3th.	Approx. Yield to Maturity Feb. 3th.
Szecho-Slovak Govt. Sinking Fund Loan...	8	Oct.	1,	1952	107	109	7.25
Cuban Domin. Sugar Co. 1st Lien S. F. Loan...	7½	Nov.	1,	1944	100	100¼	7.50
Republic of Chile S. F. Loan.....	7	Nov	1,	1942	100⅜	100⅝	6.95
Argentine Government Ser. "A".....	6	Sept.	1,	1957	98⅛	99⅛	6.05
German Governments S. F. Loan.....	7	Oct.	15,	1949	107⅜	108⅜	6.30
Kingdom of Norway S. F. Loan.....	6	Aug.	15,	1943	102	102	5.80
Deutsche Renten Bank 1st Lien Farm Loan	7%	Sept.	15,	1950	103	103	6.75
Can. Pac. R. R. Co. Debenture Stock.....	4	Perpetual			85¼	85	4.71
Belgian Government S. F. Loan.....	6	Jan.	1,	1955	96¾	97⅛	6.20
Andes Copper Mining Co. Debentures.....	7	Jan.	1,	1943	107⅞	107⅛	6.25
German General Electric Co. S.F. Loan....	7	Jan.	15,	1940	106	105½	6.50
Saxon Public Works Inc. 1st Mtge. Guaranteed S. F. Loan....	7	Feb.	1.	1945	103½	103½	6.65
Cuban Northern R. R. Co. 1st Mtge. Loan....	6	July	1,	1966	102½	103	5.80
Dodge Brothers Inc. Debentures	6	May	1,	1940	95½	94⅛	6 60
Republic of Haiti.....	6	Oct.	1,	1952	99⅜	100	6.00
Czecho Slovak Government Ext. S.F. Loan..	7½	Oct.	1,	1945	106	106	6.90
Kingdom of Italy, Ext. S. F. Loan.....	7	Dec.	1,	1951	96½	96⅛	7.30

Shanghai Exchange for Week Ending Wednesday, Feb. 9, 1927

By Maitland, Fearon and Brand

Exchange:—A substantial rise in the price of Bar Silver in London has taken place since the date of our last Circular, [todays' quotations of 27 7/16d. ready and 27 3/16d. forward are 1 5/16d. above those ruling two weeks ago. India bear covering, coupled with operations of local Gold Dealers are said to be responsible for the advance in prices. The official T/T rate on London has followed the course of silver and during the same period risen from 26 3/4d. to 2 8d., closing at 2/7 3/4d. The Exchange Market previous to the China New Year holidays was steady to firm due to speculative selling, and the fact that Banks seemed inclined to conserve their funds till after the New Year settlement. On reopening, after being, closed for the best part of a week, a distinctly easier tone is noticeable in the market, and a downward tendency appears indicated, however the market is susceptable to political news and rumours, which renders its immeadiate course most uncertain. The following rates for Gold remittances, near delivery, are available at the close:—T/T London 2/7 1/8d., New York 64¼, Yen 76 3/4.

Our stocks of silver are reported as follows:—

Sycee and Bar Silver.....Tls. 68,410,000 a decrease of Tls. 1,690,000

Chinese and Mexican Dollars.....$ 81,430,000 an increase of $ 4,370,000

Estimated value Tls.103,166,000 held at this time last year.

	Average rates for Jan.	Thursday Jan. 27	Friday 28	Saturday Jan. 29	Monday 31	Tuesday Feb. 1	Feb. 2 to Feb. 7	Tues. Feb. 8	Wednesday Feb. 9
Bank's selling rates		*opening* *closing*		*opening* *closing*		*opening* *closing*	*opening* *closing*	*opening* *closing*	
T/T London	2/6.021	2/6⅜	2/7⅛	2/7⅛	2/8	2/8		2/8	2/8 2/7⅞
		2/6 13/16		2/7 9/16					2/8 1/16
D/Dfts ,,	—		2/7 9/16		2/8 1/16	2/8 1/16		2/8 1/16	2/7 13/16
4 m/s ,,	—	2/7	2/7⅜	2/7⅛	2/8¼	2/8¼		2/8¼	2/8¼ 2/8
T/T India	166.104	170¼	174½	174⅜	177⅛	177½		177½	177½ 176
T/T France	1.532 083	1560	1615	1615	1640	1640		1645	1645 1630
T/T N. Y.	60.792	62½	63⅜	63⅜	64⅜	64⅜		64⅜	64⅜ 64⅛
T/T Hong	80.828	80	80	79⅜	79⅝	79¼		79	79 79
T/T Japan	80.562	78⅜	76⅜	76⅜	75⅛	75⅛		75⅛	75⅛ 76¼
T/T Batavia	150.86	154½	158⅛	153¼	161	161		161	161 159⅛
T/T Straits	92.937	90⅛	88⅛	88⅛	87	87		87	87 87½
Bk's buying rates									
4 m/s B/L. Cred. D/A	28/.021	2/8¼	2/9⅛	2/9½	2/10	2/10		2/10	2/10 2/9⅛
4 m/s ,, D/P	—	2/8 7/8	29/16	2/9⅜	2/10⅛	2/10⅜		2/10⅛	2/10⅜ 2/9⅞
6 m/s ,, B/L Cred D/A	28/.333	2/9 1/16	2/9 13/16	2/9 1/8	2/10 5/8	2/10 5/16		2/10 5/16	2/10 5/16 2/10 3/16
4 m/s B/F Cred D/A	1.662.083	1690	1745	1745	1770	1770		1775	1775 1760
4 m/s N. Y. Lc.	64.292	65⅜	6/7 1/4	67½	68¼	68¼		68½	68½ 67⅜
4 m/s ,, Dacs	—	66¼	6/7 3/4	67⅜	68⅛	68⅛		68⅛	68⅛ 68½

CHINESE NEW YEAR HOLIDAY

†Based on Daily Official quotation, higher rate taken on rising Market, lower when falling Bullion.

	Jan. 27	Jan. 28	Jan. 29	Jan. 31	Feb. 1	Feb. 2 to Feb. 7	Feb. 8	Feb. 9
*London Price of Bar Silver per oz. (English Standard 925 touch)...Pence	26¼	26 1/16	26 1/16	27 1/16	27 9/16		27 7/16	27 7/16
**New York Price of Bar Silver per oz. (Pure)	G. $.56½	57⅛	57⅞	59⅛	58⅛		59	59
Shanghai Price of Gold Bars (weight Tls. 10 (Chanping) 978 touch).....	Tls. 369.00	368.00	361.00	362.10	364.00		360.00	360.00
Shanghai Silver Bars (weight Tls. 100(C.)999 touch)	Tls. 111.00	111.00	111.00	111.00	111.00		111.00	111.00
Shanghai Mexican Dollars per $100.....	Tls. 72.7875	72.80	72.95	72.58	72.56		72.775	72.90
Native Bank Rate of Interest (Call money).....	Nil	Nil	2%	Nil	Nil		Nil	Nil

CHINESE NEW YEAR HOLIDAY

*Closing Price in London for Previous day

**Closing Price in New York for Previous day

Bank of England rate of discount	5%	London Paris on	T/T 123.41
Bank of France rate of discount	6 1/2%	New York on London	T/T 485
London open Market of Dis. 3 m/s	4 1/16%	Bombay on London	T/T 1/5 1/32
,, 4 ,,	4 1/16%	Hongkong on London	T/T 2/0⅛
,, 6 ,,	4 1/16%	Kobe on London	T/T 2/0⅛

What the Ships Carry between America and China

Return of the Shanghai Customs

Pls.—1 Picul or 133 1/3 pounds; Bls.—Bales; Pcs.—Pieces; Mille—thousands; Hk. Tls.—Haikwan Tls., Aug. Customs Rate Tls. 1.27 Gosgnall dft

Jaddan, January 3.

From U. S. A.

Cotton, Raw	Bls 11,530	Pls. 32,324
Wax, Paraffin		„ 453

President Cleveland, Jan. 3.

from U. S. A.

Almonds		Pls. 9
Canned Asparagus		„ 105
„ Fruits		„ 103
Cotton, Raw, Amer.	Bls. 3,436	„ 9,348
Cement		„ 120
Lead, Red		„ 34
Leather, Sole		„ 645
Milk, Condensed		„ 990
„ Evaporated		„ 1,094
Oranges, Fresh		„ 137
Ink, Printing		„ 185
Prunes, Dried		„ 54
Paper, Unclassed		„ 3,017
Raisins		„ 1,173
Cigarettes		*Mille* 1,190
Lemons, Fresh		„ 40
Oil, Lubricating, Mineral		Galls. 13,769
Treasure:		
Gold Bars		Hk Tls. 313,408
Silver Bars		„ 889,428

Africa Maru, January 3.

From U. S. A.

Fish, Herring, Salt		Pls. 5,745
Timber:		
Softwood, Merchantable		Sup. ft. 511,523
Softwood, Ordinary Sawn		„ 31,500

From Canada.

Fish, Herring, Salt		Pls. 9,293

President Jefferson, Jan. 3.

from Manila.

Betelnut Husk, Dried		Pls. 23
Tobacco, Chewing		„ 1
Beer		Doz. 150

President Lincoln, Jan. 5.

From Manila.

Betelnut Husk, Dried		Pls. 36
Oil, Coconut		„ 1,683
Tobacco, Prepared		„ 8
Drums, Empty		Pcs. 532
Cigarettes		*Mille* 51
Cigars		„ 585

Patrick Henry, January 8.

From U. S. A.

Cotton, Raw	Bls 4,800	Pls. 17,515
Iron Washers		„ 87
Cement of Roofing		„ 248
Grease		„ 30
Wax, Paraffin		„ 3,172
Oil, Kerosene in Cases		Gals. 55,000
„ „ „ bulk		„ 218,785
„ Lubricating, Mineral		„ 48,077

City of Bedford, January 8.

from U. S. A.

Cotton Raw, Amer	Bls. 2,103	Pls. 7,440
Iron Plates		„ 636
„ Pipes		„ 372
Tinned Plates, Plain		„ 12,913
„ „ Decorated		„ 269
Paper, Coated		„ 1,018
Tobacco, Leaf		„ 5,741
Wax, Paraffin		„ 87
Enamal		Galls. 50
Paint		„ 60
Oil, Lubricating, Mineral		„ 28,368

West Cayote, January 8.

From Japan.

Bleaching Powder		Pls. 131

from U. S. A.

Apples, Fresh		Pls. 10
Paper, Printing		„ 851
Prunes; Dried		„ 61
Timber:		
Softwood, Merchantable		Sup. ft. 385,857
Softwood, Ordinary Sawn		„ 997,602
Softwood, Clear		„ 79,597
„ Logs		„ 355,173

Omi Maru, January 10.

From South A.

Bone, Cow		Pls. 300

President Madison, Jan. 11.

from U. S. A.

Copper Ingots		Pls. 1,596
Apples, Fresh		„ 249
Flour, Wheat		„ 735
Hams		„ 5
Milk, Condensed		„ 180
„ Evaporated		„ 264
Ginseng:		
Crude, 2nd Quality		Catties 675
„ 3rd „		„ 75
Wild		„ 1,950
Cigarettes		Mille 40,000
Motor-cars		Pcs. 32
Timber: Laths		„ 294,000

From Manila.

Flour, Wheat		„ 1,050

Erivan, January 11.

From Manila.

Alcohol		Galls. 24,000
Timber:		
Hardwood, Ordinary Sawn		Sup.ft. 67,486

President Grant, Jan. 14.

To Vancouver.

Tea, Black, other Kinds, Kiukiang		Pls. 101

To Victoria.

Skins, Rabbit		Pcs. 22,500
Hair Nets, Human		Hk. Tls. 456

To Toronto.

Carpets		Hk. Tls. 804

To Seattle.

Oil, Wood		Pls. 4,500
Walnuts, Kernels		„ 516
Fans, Straw		Pcs. 102,528
Carpets		Hk. Tls. 370

To Hoboken.

Silk, Raw, Steam Filature: White, Shanghai	Bls. 45	Pls. 44.77
Yellow Shanghai	Bls. 5	„ 4.95

To Luzerne.

Silk, Raw, Steam Filature: White, Shanghai	Bls. 35	„ 34.74

To Scranton.

Silk, Raw, Steam Filature: White, Shanghai	Bls. 17	Pls. 17.06

To himoken.

Silk, Raw, Steam Filature: White, Shanghai	Bls. 136	Pls. 135.56

To New Orleans.

Silk Pongees, Shantung		Pls. 0.71

To Detroit.

Mahuang		Pls. 189

To Huntingdon.

Silk, Raw, Steam Filature: White, Shanghai	Bls. 80	Pls. 78.79

To Philadelphia.

Wool, Sheep's		Pls. 99

To Boston.

Walnuts, Kernels		Pls. 413

To Buffalo.

Silk, Raw, Steam Filature: White, Shanghai	Bls 108	Pls. 107.21
White, other Ports	Bls. 12	„ 12.00
Intestines, Pigs' salted		„ 102

To Chicago.

Silk, Raw, Steam Filature: White, other Ports	Bls. 5	Pls. 5.00
Wild other Ports	Bls. 40	„ 40.67
Carpets		Hk. Tls 238

To New York.

Silk, Raw, Steam Filature: White, Shanghai	Bls. 80	Pls. 79.99
White, other Ports	Bls. 20	„ 17.00
Yellow, Shanghai	Bls 33	„ 33.05
Yellow other Ports	Bls. 25	Pls. 25.13
Silk Pongees, Honan		„ 1.74
„ „ Shantung		„ 4.45
Egg York, Dried		„ 50
Hair, Human		„ 19
Hides Buffalo		„ 151
Intestines Hog,' Salted		„ 139
„ Pigs', „		„ 23
„ Sheep's „		„ 83
Straw Braid, White		„ 17
Walnuts, Kernels		„ 660
Wool, Sheep's		„ 595
Skins, Badger		Pcs. 2,400
„ Lamb		„ 6,000
„ Leopard		„ 38
„ Marmot		„ 4,937
„ Moufflon		„ 1,300
„ Pony		„ 357
„ Rabbit		„ 10,000
„ Weasel		„ 2,500
Skin Jackets, Kid		„ 150
Hats, Straw		„ 124,200
Carpets		Hk. Tls. 58,926

The Destination of the British Troops

Although there has been no official announcement of change of plans on the part of the British Government in respect to the destination of the troops now being transported to China, there have been recent indications that most of the forces may be held temporarily in Hongkong and Singapore pending the outcome of negotiations now in progress between the British Government and the Peking and Nationalist Government. The Second Suffock Regiment which was ordered to China from Singapore has been detained at Hongkong and according to a *Reuters* report on Feb. 7 the Second Battallion of the Durham Regiment has also been detained temporarily at at Hongkong. Thus far the only British troops which have actually been landed at Shanghai are the Indian Punjabi Battallion which is quartered at the Shanghai Race Course. That preparations are being made in Hongkong for the stationing of considerable bodies of troops was indicated in a *Reuters* dispatch from Hongkong on Feb. 7 which stated that arrangements had been made for taking over the Diocesan Boys School at Kowloon and King's College in Hongkong as temporary military hospitals and in addition that the flour mill in Junk Bay had been commandeered for barracks and that negotiations were proceeding for the use of the Peninsula Hotel and the rope factory buildings in Kowloon.

Nationalists Employ American Advisers

O. J. Todd, for several years chief engineer of the China International Famine Relief Commission, Peking, has accepted a position as advisor to the Hupeh Dyke Commission, the appointment having been made by the Nationalist Government at Hankow. Mr. Todd came to China in 1919 from California where he was a civil engineer. During 1919 and 1920 he supervised the construction of 500 miles of motor roads in Shantung province on behalf of the Famine Relief Commission and later served as chief engineer in the construction of dykes and reclamation projects on the Yellow River in Shantung province. He is a graduate of the University of Michigan and received a special citation by General Pershing for meretorious service in France in the World War.

In addition to the employment of Mr. Todd the Nationalist Government has appointed Dr. J. B, Grant of the Rockefeller Foundation as public health advisor to the Hankow-Wuchang municipal area. Dr. Grant has been engaged in public health service for the Rockefeller Foundation in the Orient for several years traveling from Peking to Manila and Singapore. In addition to these appointments, other Americans in the employ of the Nationalist Government include Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Prohme and James H. Dolsen, who are connected with the Nationalist News Agency.

EVENTS ARE MOVING RAPIDLY IN CHINA TODAY!

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Assuming I can save and deposit £..... per..... please send me—without obligation on my part—full particulars of your investment plan showing what income or cash sum I shall receive in.....years (15, 20, 25, 30, as desired).

Exact date of birth .....

Name .....

Address .....

In the United States Court for China

HELEN INGRAHAM, Plaintiff. vs CHARLES N. INGRAHAM, Defendant.

Cause No. 2896
Civil No. 1184
SUMMONS
Filed at Shanghai, China, Clerk.

The President of the United States of America

To the United States Marshal for China and his Deputies—
GREETING:

You are hereby commanded to serve this Summons and a copy of the petition in the above entitled action upon the defendant

CHARLES N. INGRAHAM

and to notify him to be and appear before this Court on or before the fortieth day after service hereof to file written answer on oath.

(SEAL)

Excerpt from Regulations, Section 8: On proof of due notice, judgment by default shall be procured against any defendant failing to appear and file his written answer as required.

In the United States Court for China

HELEN INGRAHAM, Plaintiff. vs. CHARLES N. INGRAHAM, Defendant.

Cause No.
Civil No.
ORDER.
Filed, Shanghai, Feb. 7, 1927.
James M. Howes Clerk.

ORDER:

The object of this suit is an action for divorce.

On motion of the complainant, it is this day of Feb. 7 1927, A. D., ordered that the defendant cause his appearance to be entered herein on or before the fortieth day, exclusive of Sundays and legal holidays, occurring after the day of the last publication of this order; otherwise the cause will be proceeded with as in cause of default.

MILTON D. PURDY
Judge.

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Real delicacy of aroma but without loss of natural tobacco taste and character

"They satisfy and yet they're mild"— this is no mere catch-phrase; it's a taste-description of Chesterfield.

MILDNESS and fullness, the North and South poles of cigarette taste — can they be brought together in one cigarette? Seemingly no; practically yes, and with no compromise or loss of either.

It calls for the best in tobaccos; tobaccos of rare delicacy — the tender silky leaf of the costliest Turkish type; tobaccos of rich mellowness and "body"—the choicest of fine old Burley and other Domestic varieties.

But fine tobaccos alone are not enough. To achieve mildness with fullness, to preserve natural tobacco taste and character without a trace of heaviness, to produce a cigarette that satisfies and that, at the same time, is mild—here is a job that calls not only for the choicest tobaccos, but for the highest degree of skill in blending them.

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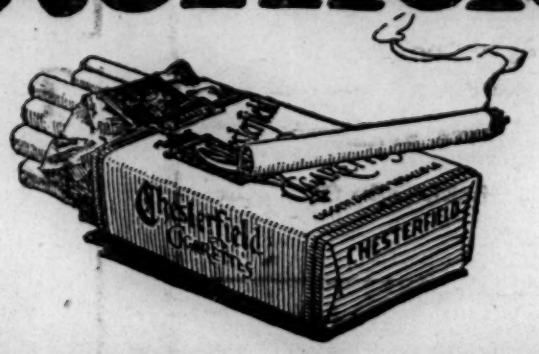
Chesterfield



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